

## Soviet Indicates Interest in New U.S. Arms Plan

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Soviet Embassy official has described the Reagan administration's proposal for "umbrella talks" on arms control as unprecedented in U.S.-Soviet relations.

He said Moscow was awaiting further specifics before making a definitive response.

The diplomat said Wednesday that the Soviet side was attempting to learn at what level of government and in what city the proposed talks might be held, where the United States thought they might lead and what issues would be considered first.

The last point is of central importance to Moscow, which has given high priority to talks aimed at averting anti-satellite and space weapons while refusing to engage in negotiations on offensive nuclear missiles.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, is eager to engage the Soviet Union on offensive strategic arms but reluctant to negotiate about space weapons because of President Ronald Reagan's strong commitment to a space-based defense strategy.

The Soviet official spoke at a Soviet Embassy reception and asked that his name not be used.

Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin, host of the reception, said in a brief speech that "there should be and are openings and possibilities for a fruitful dialogue and cooperation based on mutual interest and respect."

Responding to the remarks by the unidentified official, the White House said a "broad exchange" between Washington and Moscow "would be useful."

Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, said that such an exchange would "promote better understanding" between the superpowers and that it would be timely to "discuss the relationship between offensive and defensive weapons."

Mr. Speakes said that such talks could also lead to possible renewal of the intermediate-range and sur-

ategic nuclear missile negotiations. He said the White House would like an opportunity to continue to outline the umbrella proposal to the Soviet Union. He said there have been reports of a possible meeting in January in Moscow between the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, but that none was scheduled "at the moment."

Mr. Speakes said there was nothing surprising to the administration about the Soviet official's remarks and added that the comments show there "is a need to have discussions and we would welcome it."

Mr. Speakes also said the possibility of appointing a special envoy, or "czar," to handle arms control issues for the administration was still a "live option." But he said that such a post had not been suggested to the Russians as part of the arms control talks.

A senior White House official last week listed six areas for discussion under umbrella talks: intercontinental ballistic missiles, medium-range missiles in Europe, weapons in space, chemical weapons, confidence-building measures and conventional forces in Europe.

He spoke of the proposed discussions as being "across the board" but did not say how they would work.

The Soviet diplomat said: "You introduced something new in the history of Soviet-American relations, the umbrella. What is it? A makeshift we can understand. This must be studied."

Mr. Dobrynin reportedly probed for details of the U.S. proposal during a meeting Oct. 26 with Mr. Shultz. Mr. Gromyko is said to have raised similar questions Oct. 31 in a Moscow meeting with the U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Harman.

Mr. Shultz met Wednesday with Mr. Reagan and his national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, to discuss a foreign policy agenda for Mr. Reagan's second term. Officials said arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union were at the top of the agenda.



President François Mitterrand of France, right, discussed the situation in Chad with Libya's leader, Moammar Qadhafi, center, in the presence of Greece's prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, on the island of Crete on Thursday.

## France, U.S. Colleges Plan Technology Tie

By Amiel Kornel  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government, in a policy decision to seek American technological cooperation, is creating links with 17 U.S. universities.

Gaston Defferre, minister of state for planning, was to fly Friday to Pittsburgh for a final review of the agreements at Carnegie-Mellon University, which is leading the U.S. consortium.

The program was proposed Sept. 12 by Richard Cyert, president of Carnegie-Mellon, in a letter offering a "direct access of French firms" to the university's research in automated manufacturing, robotics, artificial intelligence and computer-based education. President François Mitterrand agreed to the proposal later that month.

Mr. Cyert also proposed joint research projects between French and U.S. scientists, and the training of increased numbers of French engineering and computer-science

students in the United States. The university is also offering to promote U.S. corporate investment in France.

French government officials said that the moves were motivated largely by a need to modernize the country's industries and by fears about Japan's emerging dominance in industrial applications of technology.

Breaking with past Gaullist rhetoric that advocated France's independence from the United States, President Mitterrand ordered development of the plan.

Mr. Defferre said Wednesday in an interview that France "must use all possible means" in the struggle to strengthen its technological position.

France, like much of Western Europe, has been struggling to slow inflation and decrease unemployment as it tries to convert from a reliance on manufacturing to a high-tech industry, to a high-tech economy and services-based economy.

A technology-transfer program between the consortium of the 17 U.S. universities and French industry is outlined in the 1985 budget for France's World Center for Computer Science and Human Resources. The government approved the budget Oct. 25. The center, cre-

ated in 1982, is under the direction of Mr. Defferre's ministry.

The advantages that the U.S. universities would stand to gain from the agreements would include contracts from French companies for research, increased exchanges with French scientists and students and a ready-made gateway to the Third World for the universities' work. France has strong economic and cultural interests in the Third World, particularly in Africa and Asia.

"We have slept too long on the computer revolution," said Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, president of the World Center.

Once a journalist and publisher, Mr. Servan-Schreiber in 1967 wrote "The American Challenge," a book that warned about U.S. economic and technological domination of Europe.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said this week that France was realizing that "so many of our industries are threatened."

By the end of September, President Mitterrand gave the go-ahead to Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who was briefly minister of reform in 1974 under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"Instead of being afraid of America, we are forging all possible

links," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said this week in telephone interviews from Pittsburgh, where he was working out the details of the program. "I am under presidential mandate to forge these links."

Modernization has been the watchword of the Mitterrand government since the Socialists came to power in 1981, and the president has sought generally to establish closer ties with the United States.

"National, military independence is one thing," said Mr. Defferre, adding that "economic independence in a country that doesn't have many natural resources" is not possible in that way.

"On the other hand," he said, "a country well equipped, modern — that is independence" much more than the affirmations of nationalism.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said: "In Gaullist times French identity was defined by its resistance to American domination. There is now a change in attitude. We can gain a lot from the fountain of American scientific knowledge."

Having calmed its fears about a trans-Atlantic menace, France has turned to the Japanese challenge. Japan's sizable research efforts in

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## Mitterrand, Qadhafi Hold Surprise Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ELOUNDA, Crete — President François Mitterrand and Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, held talks Thursday amid reports that Libya had not honored a pledge to pull its forces out of Chad.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece arranged the previously unannounced face-to-face meetings on the Mediterranean island of Crete.

A 15-month military standoff between 3,500 French and 5,500 Libyan troops ended formally on Saturday when both countries announced that they had completed a pullout of their forces from Chad. The withdrawal accord had been negotiated under Greek mediation.

But President Hissène Habré of Chad said in the Chadian capital of N'Djamena on Wednesday that Libya had not implemented the troop withdrawal accord and that Libyan forces were still in the northern part of his country, particularly in the oasis town of Faya Largeau.

On Tuesday, U.S. officials said that most of Libya's troops in the country were still there.

Mr. Papandreu said at the end of the one-day meeting in Crete: "They basically agreed that no single French or Libyan soldier will remain in Chad."

"If there is intervention by a third country," he added, "Libya will have the right to defend itself in the region." Mr. Papandreu did not elaborate.

Colonel Qadhafi said: "I think this meeting was a foundation stone. A feeling of mutual confidence was created here. We're opening a new page."

Mr. Mitterrand flew back to Paris without making any statement. Colonel Qadhafi described both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Papandreu as "guarantors of peace in this very sensitive Mediterranean region."

Mr. Papandreu said that Mr. Mitterrand had expressed a desire to "continue discussions with the Libyans" about the "Chadian problem" much time has elapsed.

Earlier, the Greek government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said that Mr. Papandreu had held separate 20-minute meetings with each leader before he acted as chairman of the tripartite talks.

Mr. Maroudas said that the meeting was arranged on Mr. Pa-

pandreu's initiative and its purpose was to seek a peaceful solution to the Chad crisis and to air Mediterranean problems.

President Habré asked France to send troops to his country in August 1983 to help him hold off a Libyan-backed rebel drive toward N'Djamena.

"The French know the Libyans have not gone because they have the same evidence we have," Mr. Habré said.

In Paris, the newspaper Le Monde quoted French intelligence sources as saying that nearly 1,000 Libyan soldiers could still be in northern Chad.

French officials declined to comment on the report, but said France's position remained that the troops of both countries had left Chad.

The newspaper said the 1,000 soldiers would not be able to launch a major offensive but could help the rebels prevent government troops from recapturing Faya Largeau.

Le Monde reported that sources close to Mr. Mitterrand said the Crete meeting was aimed at "closing" the chapter on the Chadian affair.

But it said Mr. Mitterrand would tell Colonel Qadhafi that a new Libyan military intervention would bring the French back.

The French government spokesman, Roland Dumas, said the possibility of a meeting had been raised when Paris and Tripoli agreed on the joint pullout in September.

## Anglican Unit Votes to Let Women Enter Priesthood

By Michael Geider  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Church of England's General Synod, despite objections by the archbishop of Canterbury, voted heavily in favor of drafting legislation that would permit the ordination of women as priests.

Although there are more than 700 women Anglican priests elsewhere in the Commonwealth and around the world, there are no women priests in Britain.

The 307-183-vote Thursday in favor of bringing forward legislation to permit ordination brought joy to the galleries, which were packed with women.

Although it will still be 1990 at the earliest before the first woman priest could be ordained, and there are other legal hurdles that the plan must clear, the vote was hailed by its supporters as an indication that the Church of England is able to adjust to change.

The Anglican Church has 65 million followers worldwide. Their leader, the Reverend Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, was among those who voted against women priests in the Church of England, arguing that their time had not yet come.

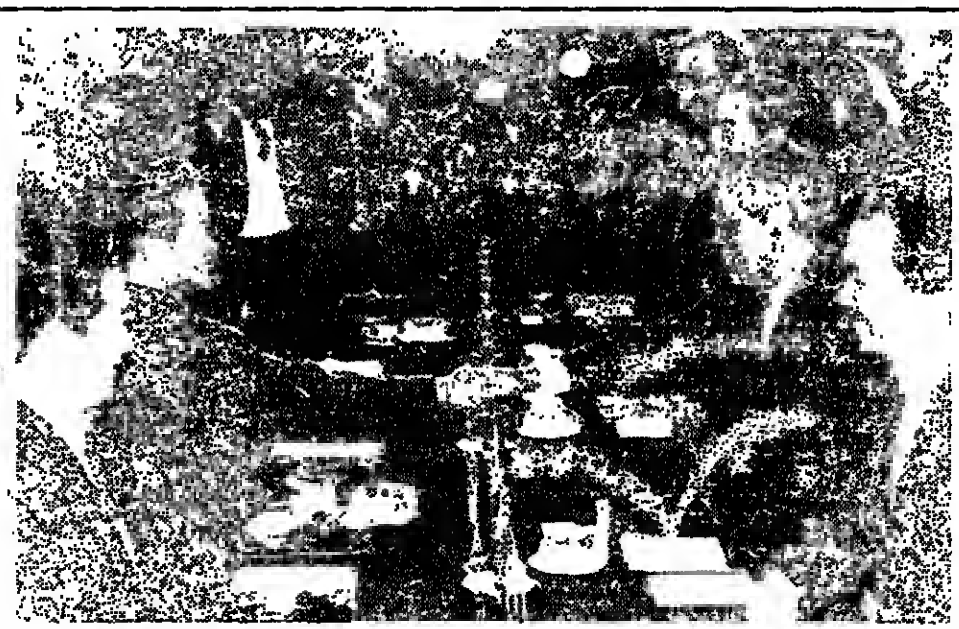
"I have become convinced that the argument for the ordination of women now tips the balance favorably," he said. But, he added, "in my judgment, we would be unwise at this moment to call for legislation to bring it about."

Mr. Runcie said the church should wait until there was more experience with women deacons, who can lead prayers but who rank below priests, and with women priests from abroad, and until there is more internal dialogue within the church.

Those agreeing with Mr. Runcie made two key points. One was that the move contradicted what opponents of women's ordination called the essential maleness of God. One synod member, Veronica Finch, said that God "sent his only son to be our savior. He didn't send his only daughter and use the priest at the altar represents Christ."

The second argument was that ordination would cause division in the Church of England and set back moves toward greater unity with the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches.

The General Synod, in 1975, approved the principle of women priests, and Thursday's action represents the next and perhaps the most important step. But church officials noted that there now would be wider discussion of the church about the forthcoming draft legislation and that to become church law it must get a two-thirds majority when the final vote is taken, perhaps four years from now.



RARE MEETING — Kim Ki Hwan, right, head of a South Korean delegation, shakes hands with his North Korean counterpart, Lee Song Rok, at the start of trade talks between North and South Korea. They were the first such talks in four years. Page 2.

## Envoy From U.S. Will Meet Soon With Nicaraguan Aquino Panel Accused Of Making a Weak Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House said Thursday that a U.S. envoy would soon meet with the foreign minister of Nicaragua to continue talks aimed at fostering a regional peace settlement in Central America.

A White House press spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the talks between the U.S. ambassador-at-large, Harry Shlaudeman, and the Nicaraguan foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, "hopefully will enhance prospects for the Contadora treaty," the regional peace initiative by Latin American nations.

But officials said the Reagan administration remained concerned about shipments of Soviet weapons to Nicaragua. The Pentagon said more ships loaded with Soviet or Soviet bloc weapons may be headed for the Central American nation.

In addition to three vessels already "in the area," a Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, said, "used to provide more information on what the assets might be carrying."

The new ships would be in addition to three spotted earlier and the much-publicized visit last week of a Soviet ship that U.S. officials had feared might have been carrying MiG fighters.

MANILA — The Philippine government's ombudsman on Thursday accused the panel that implicated top military officers in the assassination of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino of making "deductions, speculations and conclusions" on evidence that it was not sure would hold up in court.

Bernardo Fernandez, the ombudsman, made the accusation at a press conference he called to answer assertions that he was trying to shift responsibility for the pretrial investigation onto the fact-finding panel without studying the evidence himself.

"They merely gathered evidence without even considering whether it is admissible or whether it will stand up in court or not," Mr. Fernandez said, "and on the basis of this evidence made deductions and speculations and conclusions. And now, it is for us to determine whether these conclusions are really justified."

Mr. Fernandez was designated by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to determine if enough evidence exists to bring the armed forces chief, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 others to trial. The board concluded they were "indisputable for the premeditated killing" of the popular opposition leader upon his return to Manila from the United States and also for the slaying of

Rolando Galman, the man the military says was the assassin.

Mr. Marcos ordered board members to help Mr. Fernandez, saying refusal would be a "diservice" and would encourage the belief that the board doubted its own findings.

The pretrial investigation has bogged down, with Mr. Fernandez complaining to Mr. Marcos that he was not getting the help he wanted from the board and its lawyers, who replied they had finished their job and it was now up to the ombudsman to evaluate the evidence they had assembled.

But in a sharp rebuff to Mr. Marcos, the board's chief counsel, Andres Narvasa, replied, "I do not answer to you or any man in this regard." He suggested that Mr. Fernandez, before complaining of alleged lack of cooperation, should first read the board's reports.

Mr. Fernandez acknowledged Thursday that he and his staff had not examined all the evidence given him by the board before he issued subpoenas, requiring General Ver and the other respondents to answer charges he labeled "doubtful murder."

Mr. Fernandez denied he was trying to shift responsibility for the investigation to the board, saying, "We can do it ourselves, and better than anybody can do it for us."

Asked why he had insisted that the

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## Lebanon Asks Israel to Pull Out, Pay Reparations

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and Lebanon resumed their military negotiations in southern Lebanon on Thursday with the Lebanese demanding an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and up to \$10 billion in war reparations.

Meeting with Israeli and United Nations military delegations at the UN's southern Lebanon headquarters at Naqurah, the Lebanese negotiating team made public a six-page statement in which they accused Israel of turning southern Lebanon into a "prison" and of engaging in "inhuman practices" against the residents of the Israeli-occupied region.

In addition to \$8 billion to \$10 billion in reparations for damage caused by the Israeli invasion of June 1982, the statement said that Lebanon demanded "the rapid and unconditional withdrawal of Israel" from the country and recognition of "the natural and legal rights of Lebanon to recover its sovereignty and authority over its territories."

The Lebanese opening position "was set out in the statement that was read in the meeting by the head of Lebanon's delegation, Brigadier General Mohammed al-Hajj. In demanding war reparations, General al-Hajj said that about 1,000 Lebanese were killed as a result of the Israeli invasion and that more than 1,000 others were wounded."

The statement made clear the wide differences between the two sides, not only on details of the security arrangements Israel is seeking in southern Lebanon but on the framework of the negotiations themselves.

An Israeli spokesman, however, called the Lebanese statement a "declaration of aspirations, not practicalities."

The spokesman characterized the session, the second meeting among the three military delegations, as "very calm, relaxed and friendly."

"We feel that there is work and a

desire to work," he said in Naqurah, "and it definitely appears that there is a process of progress."

The Israeli spokesman said the subject of reparations was outside the mandate of the Naqurah talks, which he said were to be confined to security arrangements to protect Israel's northern border and an Israeli troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

The negotiations, which began last Thursday, were suspended two days later by Lebanon to protest Israel's arrest of four Muslim Shiite militia leaders.

Israel released three of the four prisoners on Wednesday, but held Mahmoud Fakhri, who is described as the southern Lebanon commander of the Shiite movement. Amal. Mr. Fakhri was expected to be released after interrogation, part of a compromise arrangement that led to the resumption of the negotiations Thursday.

At last week's opening session, the Israeli delegation stated its objectives as a series of specific security

arrangements in southern Lebanon that it said will make possible withdrawal of Israeli troops.

There are two basic elements in the Israeli proposals. One calls for a redeployment of UN forces in Lebanon to the north, where they would take control of much of the territory between the Awali and Zahrani Rivers. The UN currently is confined to portions of southern Lebanon south of the Litani River.

The Israelis also proposed that the largely Christian militia known as the South Lebanon Army — which Israel finances, equips and trains — take over the territory south of the new UN positions to the Israeli border. Finally, Israel demanded the right to re-enter Lebanon to assist the South Lebanon Army.

Lebanon's opening statement rejected all of the Israeli demands. In a reference to the South Lebanon Army, it said security tasks should be turned over to the regular Lebanese Army and internal security forces.

## Nameless Diamond, Faceless Buyer

Unidentified Saudi Arabian Bids Record Price in Geneva

By Soren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The excitement started at 10:10 Wednesday night in the brightly lit ballroom of the Hotel Richemond when John Floyd, Christie's chairman, casually announced:

"We are now selling Lot 454. We start the bidding at three million Swiss francs."

The price, nearly \$1.3 million, seemed to fade go one in the room, which was packed with diamond dealers from New York, London, Milan, Antwerp, Riyadh, Bombay and Hong Kong, and studded with billions.

The ballroom was directly connected by telephone to police headquarters in Geneva, and 12 plainclothes security guards were posted inside and out.

To the left of the auctioneer's rostrum, Christie's diamond experts — François Curlet, Albert Middleton and Hans Nadelhoffer — swiveled to look at a fashion model who stood in the corner. She was holding out a blue velvet cushion



Lot 454.

ion carrying Lot 454, at 42.92 carats the third-largest fancy-blue diamond in the world.

Unlike the other great diamonds, this one has not been given a name. It first surfaced in Paris in 1913 when a Ukrainian manufacturer, Mikhail Tereshchenko, brought it to Cartier's to have it mounted as a

pendant to a small diamond necklace.

Three years later the diamond left Russia for an unknown destination in Europe. Nothing was known of its fate for years after that.

None of the dealers bidding for it had even seen it until Christie's started showing it last month for an unidentified seller.

What they discovered was a huge gem with the fancy-blue color of the Hope Diamond, now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The 45.52-carat Hope is the second-largest fancy-blue diamond, behind only the 45.85-carat Copehagen, whose owner is unknown.

During the weeklong viewing before the sale the major dealers in the field came to inspect the wonder, from Harry Winston of New York to Lawrence Graff of London and Jacques Arpels of Van Cleef & Arpels of Paris.

Even William Goldberg of New York, who is said to have probably

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# North, South Korea Hold First Talks in 4 Years

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — North and South Korean officials exchanged specific proposals Thursday for trade across the Demilitarized Zone dividing Korea and agreed to continue discussing the subject next month.

Punctuated with talk of Korean brotherhood, the two-and-a-half hour meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom was the first government level face-to-face contact between the rival sides in more than four years.

The two countries have been isolated from one another economically since trade was halted when the Korean War began in June 1950.

Despite the warm atmosphere in Thursday's talks, there has been no letup in the general hostility between the two countries. It was unclear if the two sides would move on to substantive military and political issues.

South Korea's chief delegate,

Kim Ki Hwan, spoke of his government's desire to "restore national unity at an early date through exchanges and cooperation," according to press agency reports from Panmunjom.

His North Korean counterpart, Lee Song Rok, expressed similar sentiments. "We must not repeat past failures and must make this meeting successful for the benefit of both sides," he said.

The meeting followed an exchange of flood relief aid from North to South six weeks ago. The two sides are also set to resume discussions next week concerning their Red Cross societies on reunification of families separated by the Korean War.

In Thursday's session, South Korea said it would like to buy mineral commodities, scrap metal and agricultural products from the North. It offered to supply North Korea with manufactured goods, including steel and aluminum products, and automobiles.

Transport would initially be by sea, both sides suggested, with the possibility of later reopening rail lines cut since the Korean War and establishing a trucking exchange center at Panmunjom.

[Mr. Kim later said it was a "good initial start." The Associated Press reported. He said that the discussions "progressed very smoothly."]

South Korea made detailed technical proposals for currencies, banks and pricing to be used. In a gesture toward both sides' stance that Korea is one country temporarily divided, Mr. Kim proposed that there be no tariffs as the sales would not constitute "external trade."

Mr. Lee followed with the North's proposal, suggesting selling the South goods including machinery, iron ore and coal. Purchases from South Korea would include steel products, naphtha, fish and salt.

For political reasons, the North

would be reluctant to buy sophisticated consumer goods from the South, which it maintains is an economic cripple. For similar reasons, the South would not be quick to buy North Korean machinery.

Mr. Kim risked angering the North's delegates by saying that South Koreans still could not control their "shock and bitterness" over a bomb blast last year that killed 17 South Koreans during a state visit to Rangoon. Four cabinet ministers were among those killed.

Two North Korean Army officers were convicted of the crime. Mr. Lee did not respond directly to Mr. Kim but expressed hope later that in future sessions only economic matters would be raised.

The South accepted a proposal to meet again Dec. 5, and it agreed to consider a proposal for a meeting between vice prime ministers of the two governments.

The last such government-to-government meeting occurred in

1980 as the two sides tried but failed to set up a summit meeting of their prime ministers. All other contacts since then have been between Red Cross, sports or military representatives.

The civility displayed in face-to-face sessions in recent months has not been matched in years. But at home, both governments continue to charge that the other is talking peace while preparing for war.

North Korean radio has carried constant reports of demonstrations by South Korean students. The students this week occupied the headquarters of Mr. Chun's Democratic Justice Party before being expelled by riot police.

In a visit to the Demilitarized Zone last week, Mr. Chun said the North was strengthening its capacity for attack.

"At this critical juncture," he told army commanders, "we should be prepared to meet any eventualities with a water-tight defense posture."



J.J. Servan-Schreiber

## U.S. Colleges, France Plan High-Tech Tie

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artificial intelligence, its advances in industrial automation and its links to the nations of the Pacific basin and other developing nations make it a formidable competitor in high technology.

"If we want to lift up the Third World," said Mr. Servan-Schreiber, "before we get there, Japan must know that it will not dominate the world."

Mr. Defferre emphasized that the link with U.S. universities would only add to, and not substitute for, the French effort in high technology.

For example, total French private and public research expenditures in robotics and factory automation will total about 410 million francs (about \$45 million) in 1984, according to the French Robotics Association.

The World Center, started in 1982, seeks to educate the French public in microcomputers, to develop educational software and to spur transfer of microelectronics technology to the Third World.

Carnegie-Mellon and the World Center began their association in 1983, principally through seminars at Carnegie-Mellon for French students, engineers and officials and through the regular collaboration of a few of the university's scientists at the World Center in Paris.

President Mitterrand visited the university last spring during a trip that also included stops at Stanford University and California's Silicon Valley.

The new links will take the relationship further. The plan calls for extending the association to French companies that need to modernize.

Carnegie-Mellon's robotics institute, which had a 1984 budget of \$9 million, is perhaps the premier robotics research laboratory in the United States. French companies could contract with the institute to conduct research for them in factory automation and to obtain proprietary rights to any patentable results.

Carnegie-Mellon is a leading U.S. university in high-technology research. The university Wednesday won a hotly contested, five-year \$103-million contract from the U.S. Defense Department to create a software-engineering institute.

Such U.S. companies as Westinghouse Electric Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp. have supplied money and materials to the university.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italy Signs Pact With Vatican on Taxes

ROME (Reuters) — Italy and the Vatican signed a protocol Thursday to a church-state concordat that regulates the tax status of church bodies and will eliminate state subsidies on clerical salaries.

Under the protocol, signed by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, individual churches will receive tax benefits only if they are open to the public. Institutions formed by the faithful will be eligible only if recognized by the Vatican.

The protocol narrows Italy's means of identifying Roman Catholic institutions of "religion and worship," the category eligible for tax benefits under the concordat signed in February.

### Shuttle Crew Pleased With Versatility

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Discovery's astronauts said Thursday that their retrieval of two stranded satellites demonstrated the versatility of the shuttle and was an important step toward the day when construction workers would assemble a permanent station in space.

"We demonstrated man can easily move large structures around in weightlessness," said Joseph P. Allen, one of the astronauts who retrieved the satellites. "Workers in space will have to move large structures. We see no difference."

The crew of four men and a woman told of its experiences during a 224-mile-high (360-kilometer-high) news conference on its final full day in space. The crew also received a phone call of congratulations from President Ronald Reagan. The shuttle is to return to Earth on Friday.

### Forger of Hitler Diaries Is Released

HAMBURG (AP) — Konrad Kujaw, who has confessed to forging the Hitler diaries and is being tried on fraud charges, was freed Thursday after 18 months in prison, court officials said. No bail was required.

Prosecutors immediately appealed the decision to release Mr. Kujaw, 46, a dealer of Nazi relics. A ruling on that appeal was expected within a few days, a court spokesman said.

Mr. Kujaw had been in investigative custody since he surrendered to the authorities on May 14, 1983. He and a former Stern magazine reporter, Gerd Heidemann, who remained in custody, are accused of swindling the magazine out of 9.3 million Deutsche marks (\$3.18 million) for the bogus journals. Stern published some excerpts in 1983.

### Estonian Instructor Defects to Sweden

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A 28-year-old Communist youth instructor from Estonia has defected to Sweden via Finland, Swedish police said Thursday. In August, another Estonian Communist official and his wife defected.

Hillar Raig, a lawyer and a second secretary in the youth organization Komsomol, was on a tourist trip to Finland with other Estonian Communist Party members when he managed to get away from the group Nov. 6 and board a ferry to the Swedish capital.

"The only way I could defect was to make a career in the party," he was quoted as saying by the Stockholm newspaper Expressen. "I planned the escape for four years."

### Ship's Owners Criticized in '83 Wreck

WASHINGTON (AP) — An unexplained crack led to the flooding of two storage tanks and the capsizing of an American oil-drilling vessel a year ago in a typhoon off the Chinese coast, U.S. government investigators concluded Wednesday.

All 81 people aboard the Glomar Java Sea drilling vessel were believed killed. The board's investigators were unable to determine what caused the fracture on Oct. 25, 1983, but criticized the master of the drilling vessel for keeping it anchored to the sea bottom, saying the vessel could have absorbed the storm's forces better if it had been set free from all but two of the anchors.

### Argentine Military Tribunal Resigns

BUENOS AIRES (Combined Dispatches) — The nine-member Armed Forces Supreme Council, Argentina's highest military tribunal, resigned Wednesday, washing its hands of hundreds of human rights cases, including those against former top military men accused of the mass murder of thousands of Argentines.

The military judges had complained that the Argentine press was publishing negative articles in a campaign to discredit the court after it found the repression of leftists, in which about 9,000 people disappeared in the 1970s, "not objectionable." The judges asked the Defense Ministry to issue a statement backing them. The ministry refused.

Human rights groups said the move showed the failure of President Raul Alfonsín's policy of allowing the military to conduct its own trials of officers accused of crimes carried out during eight years of military rule. On Thursday, Mr. Alfonsín's 11-month-old civilian government shrugged off the resignation of the tribunal. A spokesman for the president said the resignations would clear the way for Mr. Alfonsín to pick a new court for the human rights trials. (WPT, Reuters)

### U.S. Bishops Clear Draft on Economy

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Roman Catholic bishops in the United States gave approval Wednesday to the first draft of their pastoral letter on the U.S. economy, voicing only minor criticisms of the controversial document.

"It's a strong, sophisticated statement, a faithful reflection of 100 years of Catholic social teaching," said Archbishop James Hickey of Washington, one of 13 bishops who spoke during the half hour allotted for informal discussion of the letter.

The 50,000-word document calls for sweeping reforms in economic policy to benefit the poor in the United States and abroad. The draft was made public Sunday as the 300-member National Conference of Catholic Bishops assembled in Washington for a four-day annual meeting.

### War-time Croatian Official Held in U.S.

NEW YORK (NYT) — A Croatian cabinet minister under the Nazis, whom American authorities have repeatedly sought to deport as a war criminal, has been arrested at his home near Los Angeles on a new extradition request by Yugoslavia, officials announced.

A Yugoslav spokesman in New York, Svetolik Ragnovic, said that Andrija Artukovic, 84, former justice and interior minister of the German-backed state of Croatia, was wanted to stand trial in Yugoslavia for the wartime persecution and killing of more than 200,000 people. Mr. Artukovic, who was arrested Wednesday, has lived in California since 1948. Two earlier attempts to obtain his extradition, in 1953 and 1959, failed.

In a statement, Attorney General William French Smith said the extradition request cited the Croatian regime's persecution of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies through forced labor, concentration camps, deportation and mass murder.

### For the Record

Bolivia's opposition urged the government to resign and call early elections as a general strike paralyzed the country Thursday. However, President Hernán Siles Zuazo, elected to a four-year term two years ago, rejected the calls. (Reuters)

China and Spain signed on Thursday a wide-ranging economic agreement designed to increase cooperation between the two nations. The agreement, signed in Madrid by the foreign affairs ministers, Wu Xueqian of China and Fernando Morán of Spain, complements a similar pact signed in 1979. (AP)

About 200 labor unionists rallied Thursday near Tokyo Port and 70 other demonstrators carried the harbor to protest the arrival from France of a freighter carrying an estimated 280 kilograms (616 pounds) of plutonium oxide nuclear reactor fuel, police said. (AP)

The United Nations General Assembly overwhelmingly called Thursday for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet invasion forces from Afghanistan without mentioning the Soviet Union by name. The resolution, adopted 119-to-20 with 14 abstentions, referred only to "foreign troops" and was the sixth such measure adopted since the 1979 invasion. (UPI)

### Correction

The losses of Montedison SpA of Italy were incorrectly reported in the business section in the Nov. 10-11 issues because of an editing error. Montedison actually reported a total loss equivalent to \$650 million for the past two years.

## Stalin's Daughter Snubs Reporters

Reuters

MOSCOW — Svetlana Alliluyeva cursed U.S. television journalists who approached her on a Moscow street Thursday, but she hinted she might soon publicly explain her reasons for returning to the Soviet Union.

Miss Alliluyeva, 58, the daughter of Stalin, cursed the television crew members when they asked her how she was faring in Moscow. She refused to answer questions.

"I'm not going to talk to you, not one word," she said in English. "I'm living in a society where private publicity is not done. I'm going to obey the rules. Leave me alone."

"If there will be a place to talk with you it will be a special place provided, not on the street," she added. "You will be invited if it will be decided, and then we will talk."

That statement appeared to indicate plans for a news conference at which Miss Alliluyeva would explain why she returned to Moscow last month, 17 years after defecting to the United States.

Miss Alliluyeva and her American-born daughter Olga Peters, 13, have been staying in the Sovetskaya Hotel since she returned. She was approached Thursday after she left the building with a bodyguard.

Miss Alliluyeva, who has taken her mother's name, refused to stop to talk to the journalists and the bodyguard, who appeared to be a plainclothes

security man, jostled them and tried to push away a camera.

Miss Alliluyeva defected in 1967 during a trip to India and was stripped of her Soviet citizenship. The Soviet government announced her return Nov. 2 and said her citizenship had been restored. It also conferred citizenship on Olga, who holds a U.S. passport.

■ **Peters Begins Inquiry**

Seth Meyers of The New York Times reported from Moscow: The U.S. Embassy in Moscow has asked the Soviet Union for information about Olga after receiving a request from the girl's father, William L. Peters, an American architect who was married to Miss Alliluyeva for two years. An embassy spokesman declined to specify the nature of the inquiry.

Olga had been described by her mother in the past as being "as American as apple pie," and neighbors in Cambridge, England, where they lived for the last two years, said the girl dressed in an American style and spoke no Russian.

Miss Alliluyeva has two children, from two previous marriages, in the Soviet Union. Josef Alliluyev is a Moscow cardiologist.

A daughter, Yekaterina Zhdanov, is also a Moscow resident but is said to be working in the northeastern city of Kamchatka, where her husband is a volcanologist.



Svetlana Alliluyeva in Moscow on Thursday.

## Examining the Case of Lot 454: Nameless Diamond, Faceless Buyer

(Continued from Page 1)

cut and sold the largest number of great diamonds in the world and who rarely travels to sales nowadays, made the trip.

The reason was that no comparable gem had appeared in the market since World War II, with the

exception of the Polar Star. It sold for 8 million Swiss francs to an unidentified buyer in 1981.

Early this month, Mr. Nadelhoffer could say, "Christie's knew that it was going to be 'one of those events.'"

Days before the sale, four dealers

took the unusual step of contacting Christie's separately, offering to buy the diamond directly at the estimated price, three to four million Swiss francs, and thus save at least the 10 percent charge added to the selling price. Christie's refused the offers.

More significantly, a syndicate suggested that Christie's have the diamond certified by the New York branch of the Gemological Institute of America. The catalog mentioned only a certificate of the Gübelin Laboratory in Lucerne. Scientifically, this is impeccable.

But commercially, the gemological institute's certificate is better known, particularly in the Middle East and Asia, and would make a sale easier in those regions. Christie's obliged.

The gem was flown to New York in mid-October and came back with the desired papers. Even so, Mr. Nadelhoffer insisted he never expected the outcome of the sale.

It took 40 seconds for the gem to reach 6.5 million Swiss francs, far above Christie's most optimistic estimate. At that point a European dealer took over, and dropped out a million francs later. It was now Mr. Goldberg's turn.

Taking a bid from the room, Mr. Floyd said, "9.5 million Swiss francs." Mr. Goldberg, staring straight in front and looking rigid, retorted, "9.6 million." Courtroomly, Mr. Floyd declined to take the bid, which should have leaped to 9.8 million in keeping with bidding practice.

Realizing that he was losing the jewel, Mr. Goldberg beat forward and buried his face in his hands.

"Ten million Swiss francs!" came a shout from the back of the room.

Mr. Floyd brought down his hammer.

An unidentified Saudi Arabian had won the prize. With the 10 percent charge, the price was 11 million Swiss francs, more than \$4.5 million.

The nameless diamond had just become the world's most expensive stone.

### Shultz to Remain Secretary of State

WASHINGTON — George P. Shultz, as expected, is to remain as secretary of state in President Ronald Reagan's second term, the State Department announced Thursday.

The administration is expected to focus on achieving an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz has rejected suggestions that an arms control "cease-fire" outside the State Department be appointed to oversee the effort to revive negotiations on nuclear arms with the Soviet Union.

### Aide Disputes Aquino Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

job of specifying the charges belonged to the board, Mr. Fernandez replied it was merely to "simplify the procedure."

"If we have to rummage and pore over so much evidence, he said, 'it will take us more than one year perhaps to do that.'"

■ **Reward Offered in Killing**

The Philippines' highest military commander took charge Thursday of the investigation into the assassination of a popular opposition figure as officials announced a 300,000-peso (about \$15,000) reward for the assassin's capture. The Associated Press reported from Zamboanga.

The acting armed forces chief, Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos, flew to this southern seaport and announced the creation of a special task force to investigate the murder of the mayor of Zamboanga, Cesar Climaco, shot Wednesday by a gunman.

"We have come up with several leads that might possibly lead to the early solution of the murder," the local Constabulary commander, Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Guerson, said.

Police sources said that among groups that might have a motive to kill Mr. Climaco were extortion and protection syndicates victimizing local businessmen and wealthy residents.

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# U.S. Officials Say Portrayal of Nicaragua as Threat Was Aimed at Congress, Public

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By comparing Nicaragua with Cuba and talking about the possible delivery of advanced Soviet fighter aircraft to the Sandinistas, the Reagan administration has tried in the last week to portray Nicaragua as a direct threat to the security of the United States.

Administration officials said Tuesday that presenting Nicaragua as a potential base for the projection of Soviet power in the Western Hemisphere was part of an effort to persuade Congress and the public that the United States should resume support to Nicaraguan rebels and continue to apply diplomatic and military pressure on Nicaragua to change its behavior.

That effort, they said, began spontaneously on Nov. 6 with the disclosure that Soviet MiG fighters might be aboard a Soviet freighter headed toward Nicaragua.

Since then, despite the announcement last Friday that no high-performance planes appeared to be aboard the ship, the effort has gathered force. In the process, the officials said, information and news have been used as forms of leverage in an interagency struggle over the direction and tone of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua during President Ronald Reagan's second term.

The United States and other nations have often tried to use information and, by extension, news coverage to promote their interests at home and abroad. Both the United States and the Soviet Union, according to intelligence officials, spend millions of dollars in covert efforts

abroad to influence public opinion through the dissemination of information.

Although the Reagan administration has denied repeatedly that it was planning to invade Nicaragua, the Sandinistas have rallied support in Nicaragua by saying an invasion was imminent.

The administration continued its effort Tuesday to portray Nicaragua as a serious threat. A senior White House official compared the flow of Soviet-bloc weapons to Nicaragua with the military buildup in Cuba that preceded the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. He said that while there was no plan to block arms shipments to Nicaragua at sea, "We're not going to rule out any contingency there."

A Defense Department spokesman, Michael L. Burch, said the accumulation of arms in Nicaragua exceeded any defensive needs. "We just don't feel that Nicaragua wants to be a peaceful neighbor," he said.

On Sunday, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said, "It is apparent that Cuba is a big problem and a second Cuba would be twice that kind of problem."

The effort to focus attention on Nicaragua, according to administration officials, began in earnest on Nov. 6 when a government official told a television reporter that a Soviet freighter carrying Nicaragua might be carrying advanced fighter aircraft.

Broadcast that night on the CBS Evening News, the statement touched off a flood of news reports about the arrival of the ship, administration warnings to Moscow and the possibility that the United States might use military force

## Soviet Assails 'Fabrications'

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that Washington was creating "fabrications" about Nicaragua as a pretext for interference in its internal affairs.

At a news conference, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry declined to say how the Soviet Union would respond if the United States were to invade Nicaragua. He denied that the Soviet Union had sent high-performance jet warplanes to Nicaragua, but he declined to say what weapons the Soviet Union was supplying.

The spokesman, Vladimir B. Lomeiko, said U.S. actions on Nicaragua were violations of

international law. He said they contradicted pledges by President Ronald Reagan that he was seeking peace.

Mr. Lomeiko stopped short of saying the United States was planning to invade Nicaragua, a charge that has been leveled in recent days by the Soviet press. U.S. officials have denied that an invasion is planned.

Mr. Lomeiko said the United States had engaged in a "frenzied campaign of threats" against Nicaragua in the past week and that these threats were being backed up by huge shows of military force, including troop deployments and violations of Nicaraguan waters and airspace.

They also proposed using the U.S. Navy to block arms shipments at sea, increasing the size and frequency of military maneuvers in Central America and, if Congress is willing, resuming aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Sunday he was unaware of any such plans and his aides suggested this week that there would be no shift in administration policy, which has mixed pressure on Nicaragua with diplomatic efforts to resolve differences between the two countries.

Other administration officials said the interagency debate over policy had just begun.

In Congress, even the most vocal critics of the administration's policies in Central America, including Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut and Senator James R. Sasser of Tennessee,

provided information to the news organizations to keep the story alive showed a good deal about the role the press plays in the policymaking process.

The administration officials involved violated one of the government's most forcefully stated objectives — preserving the secrecy of intelligence information — in making their disclosures to news organizations, which protected their sources of information in return.

The immediate impact of the reports on administration policy toward Nicaragua was unclear. Concerned about what they said was an increasing flow of offensive weapons to Nicaragua from the Soviet Union, officials at the Defense Department and CIA circulated proposals last week that the United States withdraw its ambassador to Nicaragua.

They also proposed using the U.S. Navy to block arms shipments at sea, increasing the size and frequency of military maneuvers in Central America and, if Congress is willing, resuming aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

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In Congress, even the most vocal critics of the administration's policies in Central America, including Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut and Senator James R. Sasser of Tennessee,

sec, both Democrats, did not rule out the use of U.S. military force to deal with advanced jets if they were delivered to Nicaragua.

Reports of the possible delivery of high-performance fighters had their beginnings in late September when a U.S. surveillance satellite passing over the Black Sea port of Nikolayev showed 12 crates of a kind that usually contain MiG-21 planes on a pier next to a Soviet freighter, the Bakuriani.

No one in the government paid much attention to the intelligence information until several weeks ago when the Bakuriani rounded the tip of South America, steamed past Peru, which had been considered her probable destination, and headed toward the Nicaraguan port of Corinto.

David Martin, the CBS News correspondent who first reported on the freighter on Nov. 6, declined to comment on how he had learned about it.

The report gained more immediacy Wednesday when the State Department said the United States had reiterated warnings to Moscow that it would not tolerate the delivery of advanced fighter planes to Nicaragua.

However, a State Department spokesman, John Hughes, told reporters to be "scrupulously careful as you proceed with this story," noting that it was not known whether MiG fighters actually were aboard the Bakuriani.

Despite Mr. Hughes' advice, other administration officials, primarily at the White House and Defense Department, talked about possible U.S. military action to disable planes if they were delivered.

## Critic of Managua Assails U.S. Policy

Cruz Urges White House to 'Give Ortega a Period of Grace'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A leading Nicaraguan anti-Sandinista leader, criticizing Reagan administration policy, says the recent election of Daniel Ortega Saverio as president of Nicaragua may lead to progress toward a regional peace and he has urged the Reagan administration to "give Ortega a period of grace."

Arturo José Cruz, the opposition leader, said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's hard line against the leftist Sandinista government is "not helpful" to Nicaragua's democratic critics.

Mr. Cruz, who resigned in 1981 as the Sandinista government's ambassador to the United States, said that the invasion alert called last week by Nicaragua has included tighter censorship, restrictions on public meetings and a crackdown on dissidents. The alert was called in response to what Nicaraguan leaders have called the threat of an imminent invasion by the United States.

"The situation diminishes the stamina of the democratic opposition within Nicaragua," said Mr. Cruz, who heads the opposition coalition known as the Democratic Coordinator.

"I become very, very distraught when I see foreign vessels sur-

rounding my country," he said. Later, he said that his five-city speaking tour of the United States "is taking place at the most difficult time for me."

Mr. Cruz said he did not think the Sandinistas "will take the first step in generalizing war in the region," but he added, "they are ready if another country takes that step."

[The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Thursday that the United States had given the Sandinista government "a breathing period" by not supporting "for six or eight months" anti-Sandinista rebels while it pursued diplomatic solutions, only to see tensions heightened by an influx of Soviet-bloc arms, United Press International reported Thursday.

[Responding to fresh criticism of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, Mr. Speakes said while the United States has undertaken "a major diplomatic effort" to bring peace to Central America, "the buildup of Soviet and Cuban and Eastern bloc weapons shipments continued unabated and even escalated."

[However, Mr. Speakes said the United States and Nicaragua would resume bilateral talks at an undisclosed time and place with the goal of advancing efforts by the four-nation Contadora group to

draft a peace treaty acceptable to all parties in the region.]

Mr. Ortega became president of Nicaragua in elections Nov. 4 that "crowned the king," Mr. Cruz said. Mr. Ortega will be something more than first among equals, "and he has to be" to hold out against factions in the government that think regional war is inevitable, Mr. Cruz said.

In the election, Mr. Ortega received 67 percent of the total vote, but was supported by less than 50 percent of Nicaragua's registered voters, Mr. Cruz said. He said that 20 percent of the vote went to opponents and that many ballots were deliberately spoiled in protest. "It is a sobering lesson for them," he said.

Mr. Cruz acknowledged that U.S.-backed rebels fighting the Sandinistas were slowly drawing more recruits as the Nicaraguan economy crumbled, but he said that elimination of U.S. support for the rebels was still "desirable." He added, however, that it "should be part of an overall political solution."

Latin Group Claims Progress  
The four-nation Contadora group said Wednesday that it has made progress in its search for a Central American peace initiative



Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Pail of Venezuela, left, and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor of Mexico discussing in Brasilia a draft of a communiqué giving details of talks of the four-nation Contadora group, which is promoting peace in Central America.

and said it may be possible to conduct negotiations aimed at a final peace agreement. The Associated Press reported from Brasilia.

The Organization of American States in Brasilia saying that meetings with the five Central American nations involved in the conflicts — El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica —

"reflect the possibility of conducting negotiations with a final agreement."

The Contadora group is made up of Colombia, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela.

## Surgical Myopia Cure Found Relatively Safe

By Larry Thompson  
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — A technique to correct nearsightedness by making tiny surgical slashes to the cornea is a relatively safe and effective alternative to eyeglasses, the first U.S. study of the procedure concludes.

Results from the first year of the planned five-year study confirm similar findings in Tennessee and Kansas and in the Soviet Union, which pioneered the technique, called radial keratotomy.

They also confirm the experience of U.S. ophthalmologists, who have performed more than 63,000 of the operations since 1978.

The \$2.5-million study, called the Prospective Evaluation of Radial Keratotomy, or PERK, was financed by the National Institutes of Health. Results were announced here at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

The technique and the study have been the subjects of occasionally acrimonious debate among ophthalmologists.

In the PERK study, 413 patients underwent the procedure on one eye at one of nine centers. More

than half had 20-200 vision or worse—which means that the only letter they could read on an eye chart was the big E.

After surgery, 78 percent of the patients had 20-40 vision or better, the quality of vision needed in most states to get a driver's license without glasses.

While the statistical results seem encouraging, Dr. George O. Waring 3d, a professor of ophthalmology at Emory University in Atlanta and the study director, said "the outcome cannot be precisely predicted for an individual patient."

To perform the procedure, a surgeon makes eight to 16 tiny slashes in the eye's cornea. The slashes run from a point near the center of the cornea to the edge.

The cuts weaken the cornea, allowing the eye's internal pressure to form bulges at the cornea's edges and flatten its center. That flattening refocuses the light entering the eye, eliminating nearsightedness.

Surgery takes about 15 minutes, costs \$1,000 to \$2,000 an eye and can be performed in a doctor's office. Although the side effects of fluctuations in vision and glare are minor, PERK researchers stressed that long-term problems might not show up for 10 to 30 years.

## CLA Agent's Memo on Tet Attack Alleged 'Deceit'

By M.A. Farber  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thirteen years before he became a paid consultant to CBS on its 1982 documentary on Vietnam, a CIA analyst told his superiors that General William C. Westmoreland's command had engaged in a "monument of deceit" regarding estimates of enemy strength in the Vietnam War.

The assessment by the analyst, Samuel A. Adams, was contained in an internal Central Intelligence Agency memorandum that was read to the jury Wednesday in the libel case brought against CBS by General Westmoreland. The general was expected to take the stand Thursday.

In the memo, Mr. Adams accused General Westmoreland's command of "half-truths, distortions and sometimes outright falsehoods" regarding the size and nature of enemy forces in South Vietnam in 1967. It was, basically, these same charges that were leveled on the 1982 "CBS Reports" documentary, "The Unaccounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

Mr. Adams is also a defendant in General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit, which stems from the

broadcast and is being tried in Federal Court in Manhattan.

The memo, dated Jan. 31, 1968, the day after the start of the Communists' Tet offensive, was written to George A. Carver Jr., then chief of Vietnamese affairs for the CIA and Mr. Adams' immediate superior. It was introduced by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS, during his cross-examination of Mr. Carver.

In September 1967, Mr. Carver led a delegation of intelligence officials to a conference with military leaders in Saigon, where an agreement was struck on the size of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam to be included in a report for President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Initially, the CIA argued for significantly higher estimates of enemy strength than did General Westmoreland's command.

In the memo, Mr. Adams notified Mr. Carver that he was leaving his staff to take a job with the

agency's office of economic research, where he said he could pursue his interest in the Viet Cong's organization and manpower. But the "fundamental" reason for his departure, he said, related to what he called a compromise on enemy strength that had been forged in Saigon.

Mr. Adams said the CIA, and particularly Mr. Carver's staff, had made a "mistake" in agreeing to lower figures on the estimate and had thereby "basically misinformed" policymakers of the strength of the enemy.

"The CIA, Mr. Adams said in the two-page memo, had not been 'sufficiently diligent in bringing to the attention of the intelligence community the immaterial and organizational strength of our adversaries in Vietnam.'"

He added that he realized that the "pressures" on the CIA, originating, he said, from General Westmoreland's command, "have been enormous."

"We have occasionally protested," he said, "but neither loud enough, nor long enough."

On direct examination at the trial, Mr. Carver testified that Mr. Adams was present in Saigon when the CIA developed its alternative offer to the military and had not dissented from it.

Mr. Carver said, however, that Mr. Adams had expressed his feelings about the final enemy troop estimates before writing the memo. He described Mr. Adams, 51, as someone who was "often in error, seldom in doubt."

On Wednesday, Mr. Carver told Mr. Boies that he respected Mr. Adams' ability and had recommended him for the promotion to the office of economic research. But he said he had reservations about his judgment and about his readiness to accept the fact that, in government, "you have many arguments" and while "you win some, you lose some."

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### 3 Factions Debate in U.S. On Civil War In El Salvador

By James LeMoyné  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—A senior Salvadoran government official side-stepped a proposal from Salvadoran rebel leaders during a televised debate that they began discussing a formal cease-fire in their five-year civil war.

The Salvadoran minister of the presidency, Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, said that instead, the government would seek an "end of violence" in general, and specifically referred to a cessation of economic sabotage by rebel units.

Mr. Ray Prendes's comments Wednesday appeared to indicate that the government's strategy in future negotiations with the rebels would be to pursue specific agreements to reduce the level of violence without making formal territorial or political concessions.

Rebel officials said they would seek a reduction in U.S. involvement in El Salvador and ask for the creation of a joint rebel-government committee to ensure that no foreign weapons enter the country.

The discussion of a cease-fire came as government officials, a conservative Salvadoran political spokesman and leftist rebel leaders debated the prospects for peace in El Salvador in the unusual setting of a Los Angeles television studio.

The generally restrained discussion represented the first public debate of the problems of El Salvador by a broad range of Salvadoran political leaders. The meeting was organized by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a nonpartisan group associated with the University of California in Santa Barbara.

Repeating past positions, rebel spokesmen argued that despite an appearance of political reform, the reins of power in El Salvador were still held by the army and a small class of big businessmen. They also said that rightist death squad leaders had not been brought to justice.

"The causes of the conflict remain," said Hector Oqueli, a member of the rebel political diplomatic commission of the combined political and military fronts.

Government officials argued that two national elections, broad economic reform programs and an improving human rights record had set the country on the path to democratic change.

"Democracy is a process that has to be built every day," Mr. Ray Prendes said. "If we are waiting to have a perfect democracy in order to join that democratic govern-



Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes

ment, we'll never find one anywhere in the world."

The debate, filmed by public television crews for later broadcast, came one month after President José Napoleón Duarte and rebel leaders met for the first time in La Palma, a town in northern El Salvador, to discuss prospects for peace. Both sides agreed at the Oct. 15 session to meet again in the last two weeks of November.

Mr. Oqueli said Wednesday that the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the rebel political grouping, and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, its military wing, sent a formal proposal regarding the next peace talks to the Salvadoran government 12 days ago through intermediaries in the Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador.

He and other rebel officials said the proposal asked that the next meeting be held Nov. 27 in San Salvador.

Mr. Ray Prendes said the government had not received the proposal.

Both sides said they had come to Los Angeles to demonstrate their willingness to talk and to attempt to influence American public opinion. They were careful to avoid extreme statements that could undermine the process of talks.

The government was represented by Mr. Ray Prendes, Ricardo González Canache, minister of the economy, and Ricardo Ramírez Randa, ambassador-designate to West Germany. The president's son, Alejandro Duarte, who is mayor of San Salvador, also was in the government delegation.

The rebels were represented by Mr. Oqueli, Salvador Samayoa and Oscar Acevedo, all members of the rebels' political and diplomatic commission.

Government officials argued that two national elections, broad economic reform programs and an improving human rights record had set the country on the path to democratic change.

"Democracy is a process that has to be built every day," Mr. Ray Prendes said. "If we are waiting to have a perfect democracy in order to join that democratic govern-

### Chilean Troops Ring A Slum in Santiago and Round Up Thousands

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SANTIAGO—Troops backed by helicopters and armored vehicles surrounded a poor neighborhood in the Chilean capital at dawn Thursday, rounded up thousands of men and bused them to a soccer stadium.

It was the second such sweep since a state of siege was declared last week. In earlier roundups, most of the men have been freed, but some have been jailed on criminal and political charges.

The target of Thursday's raid was La Victoria, a shantytown of 70,000 people in southwest Santiago. It has been the scene of clashes between riot police and protesters.

Officials of the Roman Catholic Church said thousands of men had been rounded up in the four-hour operation. They said they had no further details because the telephone at the local parish had been disconnected.

President Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege Nov. 6, suspending civil liberties for 90 days to combat what he called a Marxist-led insurgency.

General Pinochet took power in a 1973 military coup during which an elected Marxist president, Salvador Allende, was killed. The general has resisted 18 months of demonstrations for a return to civilian rule.

In May 1983, about 10,000 people were rounded up in the same neighborhood. Most were later freed. In September a French priest was shot and killed there during a protest against General Pinochet.

More than 3,000 men and teenage boys were rounded up Saturday in a similar raid on another politically active Santiago slum. The government said 363 of the 3,000 were arrested for delinquency or having subversive records.

The La Victoria roundup began about 5 A.M. Thursday, as the overnight curfew ended.

Juanita Alvarado, an employee at the Roman Catholic vicariate of southern Santiago, said telephone callers from the neighborhood said military officers with loudspeakers ordered everyone out of their homes for a "census."

"The callers said some homes were being searched, and all the men were forced to run with their hands behind their necks to where the buses were parked," she said.

Reporters saw several air force buses leaving La Victoria full of young men.

On Wednesday, the nation's Roman Catholic patriarch, Archbishop

op Juan Francisco Fresno of Santiago, said the government had caused "confusion, fear and anguish" with the state of siege and should instead move toward democracy.

"The more people and groups that can participate in the creation of the country we want, and the more freedom we have to do it, the better the guarantee for peace," Archbishop Fresno said in a pastoral letter he read to about 1,500 priests and nuns.

He ordered the eight-page letter to be read in all churches Sunday to bypass censorship. In the past week, the government has banned from Chile a priest heading the church's human rights organization and has censured the archbishop's last two public statements.

Archbishop Fresno called for a day of fasting and prayer Nov. 23 to try to overcome polarization and has taken relations between the Catholic Church and General Pinochet's government to their lowest point.

He rejected official criticism of a meeting between Chilean bishops and exiles, some of them leftists, in Rome.

"The bishops do not make political pacts with any party, nor with government authorities," Archbishop Fresno said.

Priests who attended said the reading was interrupted several times by applause, especially when the archbishop acknowledged criticism by activist priests and bishops that his search for compromise had made him reluctant to speak out forcefully.

"My dear children, do not be fooled," he said. "I want to be prudent, but I will not be a coward."

Late Tuesday, 16 explosions damaged business and government targets in seven Chilean cities in the first wave of bombings since the siege was declared. The official press agency reported. Two people were slightly injured.

No group claimed responsibility for the coordinated bombings, similar to nearly 500 others attributed to Marxist guerrilla groups that have shadowed a movement of largely peaceful anti-government protests over the past year.

Human rights officials said Wednesday that security forces continued to arrest political and union activists and students and that more than 500 persons were being held without charges in jails and barracks around the country. (AP, UPI, Reuters, WP)

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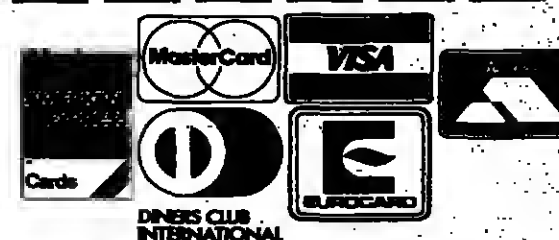
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## OAU Plans New Fund for Famine Aid, Ends Meeting

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — African leaders ended the 20th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity by voting Thursday to set up a special emergency fund to help feed millions of starving people.

"We decided to establish an African fund for emergency relief purposes, which we will all try to contribute to, even if it can only be a little," said the new OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, in his closing address.

Mr. Nyerere also appealed to the rest of the world to contribute aid to relieve the suffering caused by the famine and drought.

"It was one of the most productive and successful summits marked by serious discussions in trying to find solutions to problems bedeviling the continent," he said.

The OAU secretary-general, Peter Onu, who was re-elected to the post on an interim basis, said the continent had a foreign debt of \$150 billion.

A summit resolution called for the establishment of a special economic fund to be financed by the international community to alleviate the debt.

The African leaders also decided to hold an economic summit conference next year in Algeria.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions condemning racial discrimination in South Africa, calling for a Middle East settlement with an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and paying special tribute to the assassinated Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

[The summit conference voted against proposals to set up a new committee to reconcile Chad's warring factions, Reuters reported. It decided instead to ask Congo's leader, Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, to continue his mediation efforts after an inconclusive round last month in Brazzaville, Congo.]

Monday's opening was marred by Morocco's decision to withdraw from the organization because its rival for control of the former Spanish colony of the Western Sahara, the Polisario guerrilla front, was seated at the meeting.

The walkout over the issue that disrupted two previous summit attempts in 1982 failed to materialize as only Zaire joined Morocco's boycott.

## Mozambique Moving Closer to West

Analysts Say Shift Could Affect All of Southern Africa

By David Lamb  
Los Angeles Times Service  
MAPUTO, Mozambique — After nine years of dependency on the Soviet Union, the Marxist government of Mozambique is making radical policy changes that are moving it into a close relationship with the West.

Mozambican officials deny that they are brushing aside their East Bloc allies. They say that their interest merely is to widen the country's contacts. But Western political analysts think that the economic and political reforms that are being undertaken represent a fundamental shift that could have repercussions throughout southern Africa.

Economically, the shift has been abrupt. In the past two months Mozambique has joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, drafted an investment code to attract Western capital and signed its first agreement with the United States for development assistance. Washington will provide \$8 million this year.

The huge state farms that the government of President Samora Machel turned over to Bulgarian, Cuban and Chinese agricultural experts after Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975 are being broken up, and parcels are being distributed among Mozambican farmers. The Bulgarians and others have drifted away, and Mr. Machel is negotiating with France and Britain to assume management.

"It's no wonder the farms were a disaster and never produced well," the Chinese ambassador here said not long ago. "Mozambique had the Bulgarians growing rice and the Chinese growing maize."

Mozambique's desire to cultivate Western ties is reflected in the softer tone of its state-run press, which has dropped its anti-American editorials. Despite its 20-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, signed in 1977, Mozambique sent seven athletes to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, and the U.S. Embassy here has initiated an active cultural program, bringing in musical groups and assisting Mozambicans who want to study in the United States. One youth left recently for Texas Tech University on a basketball scholarship.

All this represents a marked change in what had been a mutually distrustful relationship between Washington and Maputo. Mozambique expelled six U.S. diplomats in 1981 as alleged spies for the Central Intelligence Agency, and for more than three years ending in October 1983 there was no U.S.



Samora Machel

ambassador in Maputo. The only two countries that voted against U.S. positions at the United Nations more often than Mozambique were Laos and Albania.

Still, the Machel government believed that it was being judged mainly on the basis of a label. "There has been a great misunderstanding about Mozambique in the West," said Aquino de Braganca, director of the Center for African Studies in Maputo. "Socialism, or Marxism, has always been more a method than a philosophy here, and we have never been a client of the Soviet Union, China or anyone."

The evidence suggests that Mr. de Braganca is right. Mr. Machel has said that he would never give the Russians or anyone else bases in Mozambique, and Marxism is seldom even mentioned except in official speeches. After ending nearly 500 years of colonial rule with a guerrilla war, Mozambicans are more than attentive to the concepts of nonalignment and independence; they are obsessed by them.

At the time of independence, Mozambique had only a dozen university graduates, 81 black shopkeepers and an illiteracy rate of more than 90 percent. That lack of preparedness for statehood, combined with government mismanagement, a recent series of floods and cyclones, a three-year drought that led to the death of 100,000 people in 1983, and a continuing war against anti-government guerrillas supported by South Africa and rightist Portuguese, has turned the potentially prosperous country

into one of the great economic disasters of Africa.

Women line up before dawn hoping to find a few vegetables or a bowl of sugar. Rice is rationed; each family is allowed a kilogram (2.2 pounds) a month. The butcher shops and restaurants are closed; a large grocery store had nothing in it the other day but three coconuts. Foreign reserves have shrunk to \$35 million, not enough to pay for one month's imports, and the local currency has become so worthless that generous visitors to Maputo tip in packs of cigarettes.

With Mozambique rapidly deteriorating, Mr. Machel took a remarkable gamble last March and signed a treaty of "nonaggression and good neighborliness" with South Africa, the economic giant on his southern frontier. If Pretoria can, and does, help end the guerrilla war in Mozambique, both countries see the possibility of wide-ranging economic cooperation that could promote South African prosperity and set Mozambique on the road to financial recovery.

"Just across the border, not even 50 miles from here, are huge tracts of land producing food, and this must have weighed heavily on President Machel's approach," said Colin Patterson, the South African trade commissioner in Maputo, who is an ambassador in all but title.

The scope of cooperation between our countries could be enormous," he said. "It is not difficult to imagine the transfer of capital and technical assistance to Mozambique, and if we can open the doors across our borders, despite our ideological differences, the treaty is going to be a landmark in the development of southern Africa."

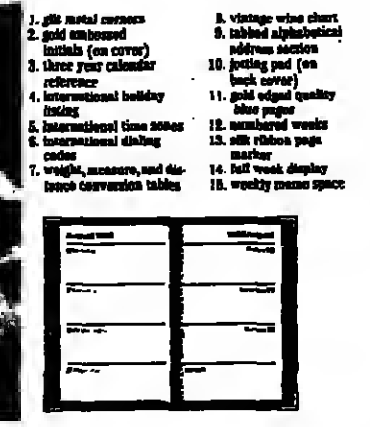
Soviet diplomats in Maputo, displeased with the treaty, have told Mozambican officials they have been tricked by the United States and that the accord is doomed to failure. Western political analysts note, however, that if the agreement works — and if negotiations are successful for an independent Namibia (South-West Africa) and a peaceful Angola — Moscow stands to lose considerable influence in southern Africa.

Those analysts point out, too, that the transformation Mozambique is undergoing has been repeated many times in Africa. Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Guinea and Ghana have all found Soviet assistance inadequate for their developmental needs at various times and as a result have moved from the Eastern to the Western spheres of influence. In times of crisis they have always looked to the West.

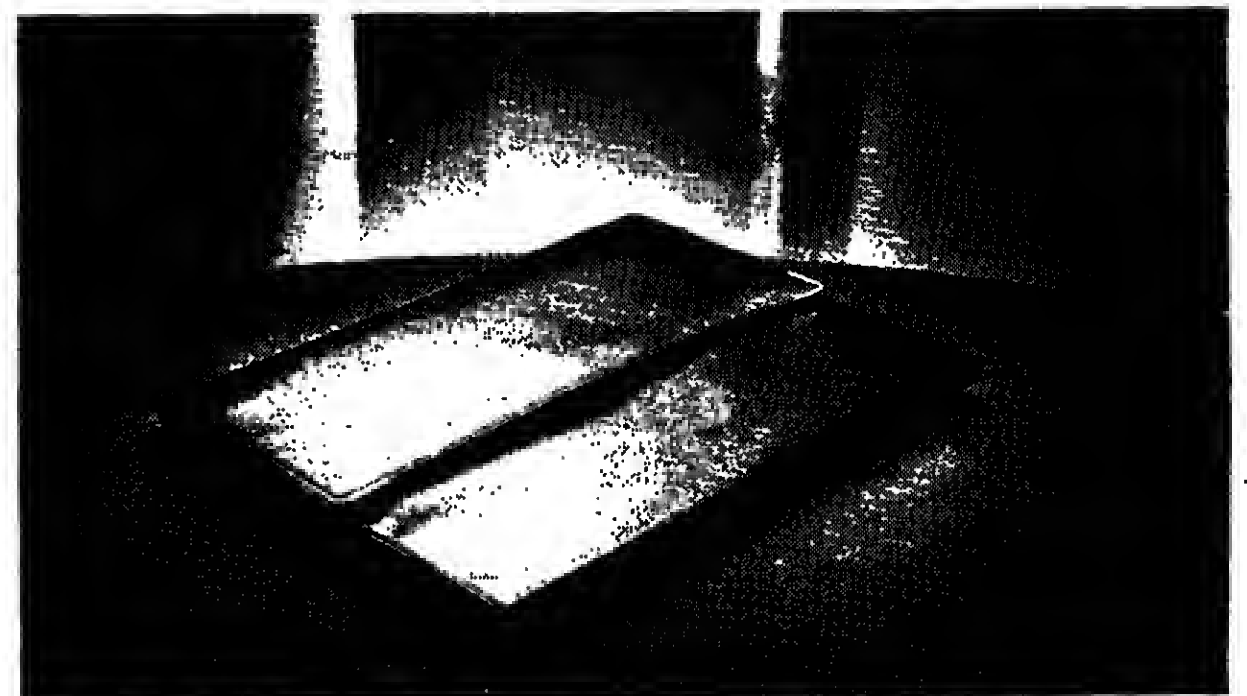
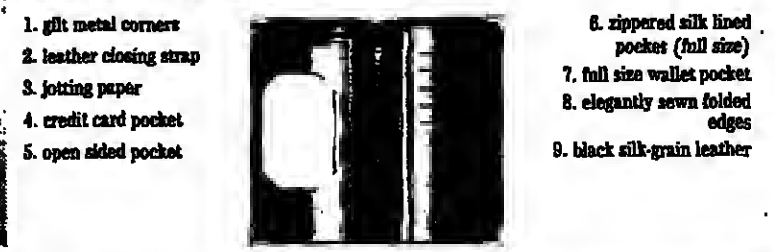
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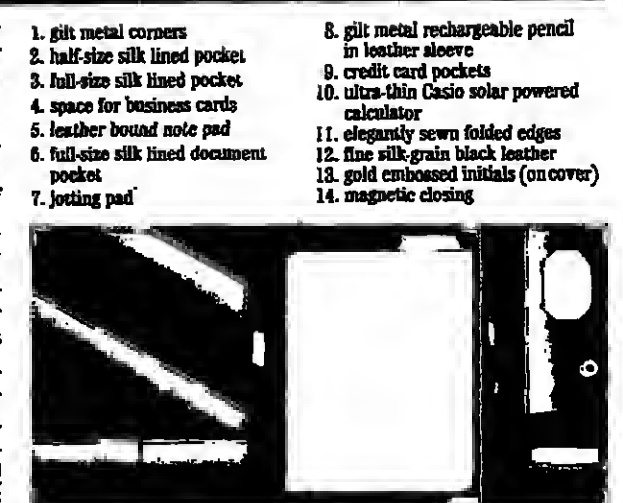
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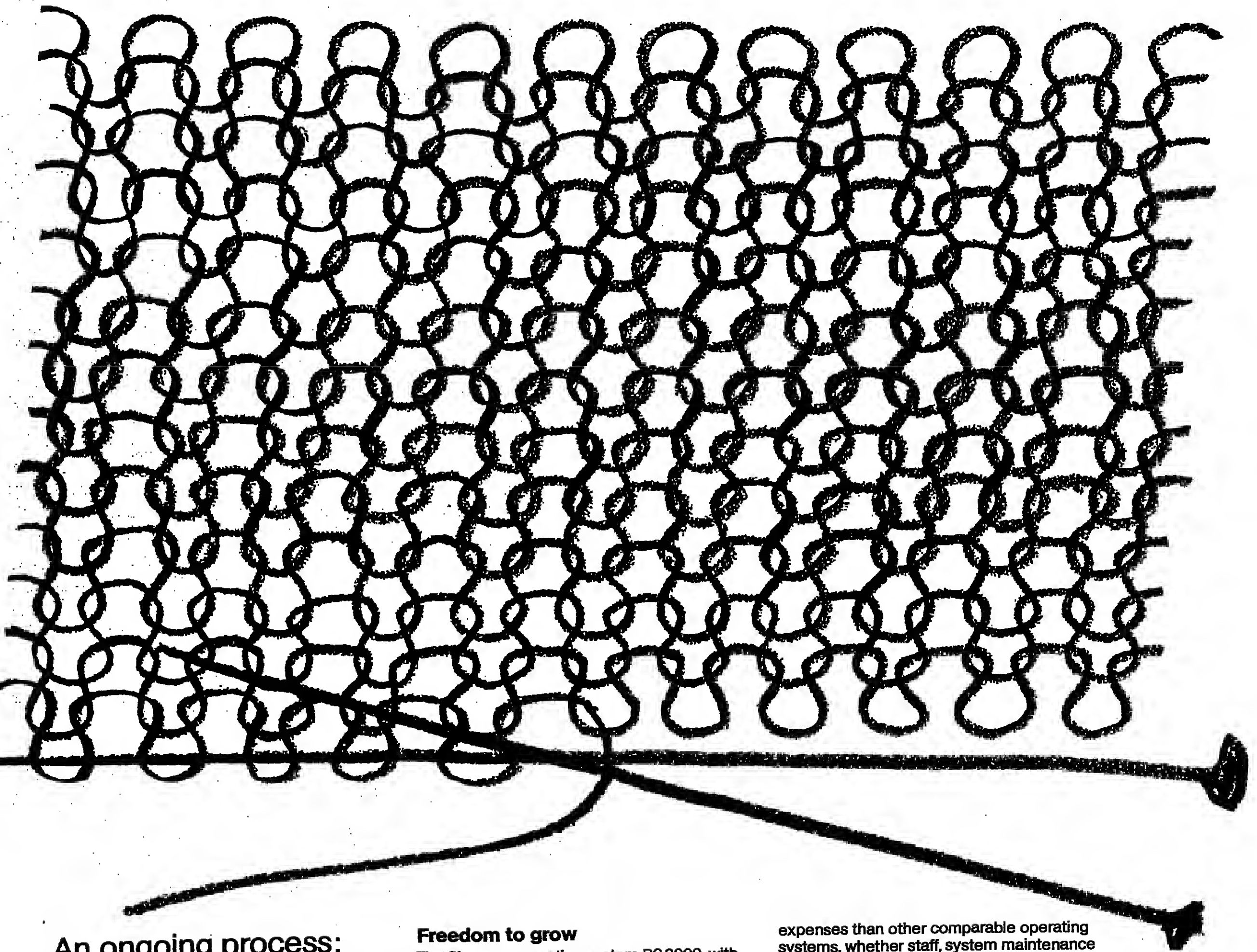
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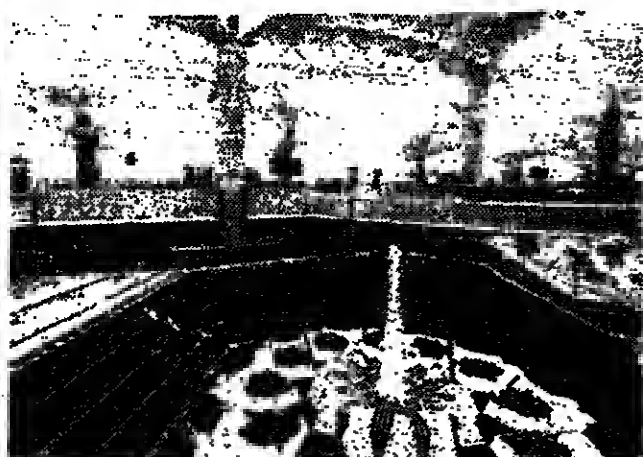
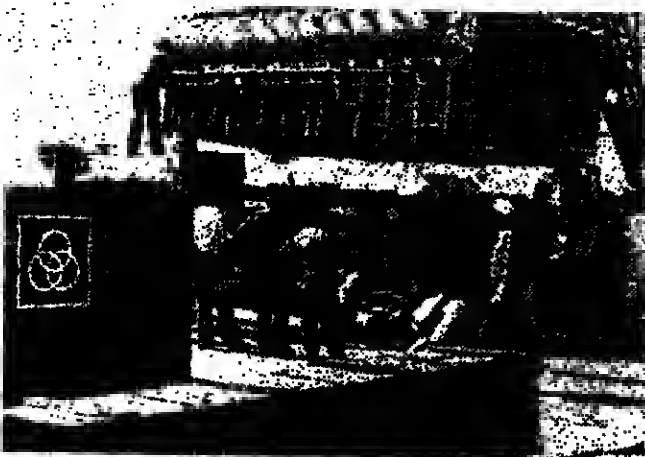
# Herald Tribune

## CONSTRUCTION IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES

A SPECIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1984

Page 9



WORK IN THE GULF: From left, West German equipment being unloaded in Saudi Arabia; center, Riyadh's King Khaled Airport and the Royal Oman Police Hospital.

### In the Gulf, 1984 Is Year of Survival for Many Companies

By Robert Bailey

LONDON — For most contractors operating in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, 1984 has been a year of survival.

Awards of new work and payments for projects in hand have slowed, and for foreign companies there has been the added challenge of officially encouraged competition from local firms.

The next 18 months, however, will see publication of a number of new economic plans, and these, particularly Saudi Arabia's fourth five-year plan, will be important pointers as to whether hints of recovery in the last six months will lead to sustained new growth in the developing world's richest source of building contracts.

The most disturbing aspect for foreign companies is the increasing pace of protectionism throughout the Gulf.

In 1983 Saudi Arabia's Council of Ministers approved a resolution declaring that "all construction contracts shall be assigned to Saudi contractors or to less than 30 percent of the works provided for in their contracts."

Finance and Economy Ministry guidelines issued in August tightened the rule to encompass all joint ventures irrespective of the size of the Saudi holding company.

Previously the rule had been interpreted to mean that a company majority-owned by Saudis did not have to subcontract 30 percent of its work to wholly Saudi companies.

Local companies have also benefited from last year's rule opening state contracts to public bidding, thereby turning over an already declining market to a greater number of contractors, mainly Saudi. It is a move that has inevitably forced down prices.

Figures compiled by Aramco's Local Industrial Development Department show 1983 as the worst year for building activity since the department started monitoring construction activity in the kingdom in 1975. But despite the slowdown, Saudi Arabia is still the biggest construction market in the Middle East.

Major projects, notably in the military sector, continue to go ahead. Others that have recently been approved include a \$2-billion international

airport for Eastern province, a 500-bed hospital at Hadda, also in Eastern province, for the National Guard, and a 160,000-barrel-a-day oil refinery near Buraydah. There are also renewed plans for a refinery of similar capacity at Shuqba in Asir province and a tube-oil base stock plant at Yanbu. The main construction project for the oil industry concerns a \$2-billion-plus plan to build a 500,000-barrel-a-day pipeline through the kingdom for Iraq's State Organization for Oil Projects. A \$510-million contract to begin construction has been awarded to an Italian-French consortium.

In spite of local competition, therefore, foreign groups still have considerable work opportunities (Continued on Next Page)

### After the Boom: Good Years Ahead In Healthy Market

By Julian Nundy

CAIRO — The Arab world's construction boom has abated, but the market is still one of the world's largest.

The ambitious projects of the last few years are being replaced by ventures of lesser scope, and more attention is being paid to maintaining construction that is already in place. This more modest approach to development has been a result of the oil glut and falling oil prices, as well as a rapid fulfillment of basic infrastructure needs during the boom years.

But the construction business in the Middle East remains active and analysts foresee opportunities for many years, particularly when conflicts such as the Iran-Iraq war and the strife in Lebanon end, opening the way for large-scale reconstruction.

One example of the fall-off in building has been in Saudi Arabia, where in 1983 the industry recorded its worst year since 1975. The value of Saudi Arabian contracts fell 59 percent from the previous year. And there was a fall of 40 percent in the first five months of this year from the corresponding period in 1983.

Despite the drop, Saudi Arabia still allocated \$21 billion to construction in the fiscal year 1984-1985 and this figure is expected to rise to \$24.31 billion in 1987-1988.

One of the consequences of belt-tightening in the area has been a tendency to turn increasingly to local contractors, to the detriment of foreign companies. The value of work carried out by Arab contractors rose about 20 percent a year between 1983 and 1980, according to one report.

But Antoine Zahlan, a leading Arab labor and technology consultant, said local companies still had only 25 percent of the building projects carried out in the Arab world in the past 20 years.

Last year, Saudi Arabia ruled that foreign contractors had to ensure that at least 30 percent of their subcontracting work went to local companies. Similar measures to protect local business were taken in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

But the problems and needs of the region are diverse. Far from the Gulf, Egypt, with its overpopulated Nile valley, is fighting to rebuild an infrastructure, particularly the sewer and water systems, that is at breaking point in the major cities. It also has a chronic housing

problem and has diverted attention into low- and medium-cost dwellings. Egypt has a large local work force, but often does not have enough skilled engineers and managers.

The Gulf countries, where locals are often outnumbered by immigrants, lack even unskilled labor, and this has led to an influx of building companies bringing their own workers.

One by-product of this has been that, while foreign engineers have trained Egyptians in skilled trades, many of the Egyptians have merely taken advantage of their new skills to leave Egypt and find more profitable work in the Gulf, and their instructors have to find new trainees.

Another issue has been cash. While the Gulf countries still have healthy reserves, Libya has had trouble paying for an extensive road network through the desert because of falling oil revenue.

Egypt relies heavily on international aid for its projects. Lebanon, trying to embark on a reconstruction program despite continuing conflict, complains that aid money that has already been promised has not arrived while its economy has gone into severe recession.

In the lucrative Gulf market, a recent report by the United Gulf Bank said the emphasis on construction would be toward medium-scale industrial activities and housing.

One statistic that shows the level of construction that was under way until recently is the high per-capita consumption of cement in the Gulf.

According to the Paris-based European Cement Association, the worldwide average per-capita cement consumption was 189 kilograms in 1982. In the United Arab Emirates, the figure was a staggering 3,500 kilograms, while Bahrain, the most modest consumer of the conservative Gulf states, has a consumption of 720 kilograms.

The United Gulf Bank said the slowdown in construction had particularly hit Kuwait — partly because of a "negative psychology overshadowing overall economic activity" — and Qatar.

In Qatar, with a population of 250,000, the government organization handling public works has laid off more than 40 percent of its workers. The country's 1983-1984 budget devoted \$170 million to (Continued on Next Page)

### Most of Big Military Projects In Region Near Completion

LONDON — Most of the major military construction projects in the Arab world, which have accounted for such a huge proportion of the defense budgets of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Cooperation Council countries in the last few years, are nearing their final phases of development.

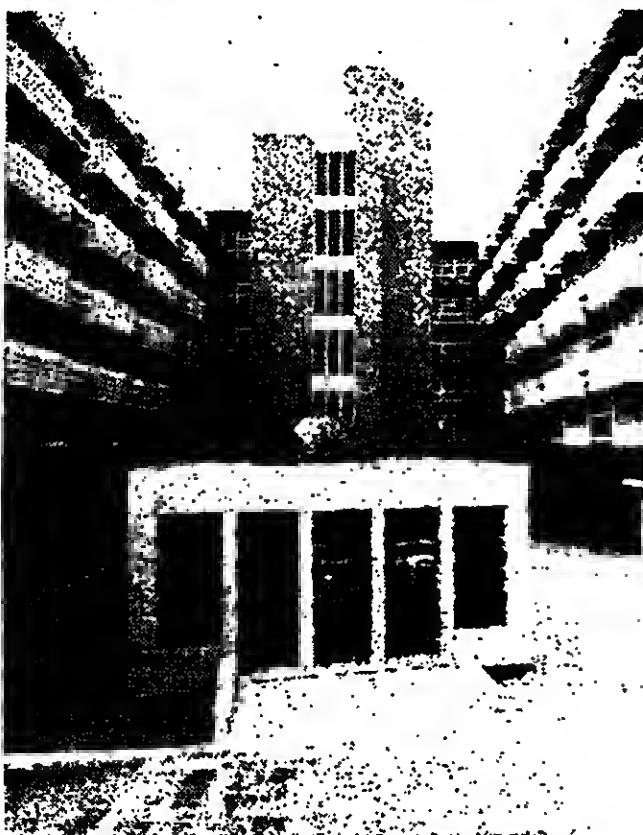
In a region that lacked infrastructure, there were few easy or cheap solutions. Saudi Arabia alone will spend about \$22.4 billion on defense and security this fiscal year. The military budget, which represents 30 percent of total national expenditure, illustrates Saudi demands for rapid improvement of its military capacity. The kingdom's armed forces' infrastructure is being built up mainly under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The work principally relates to a series of air defense procurement programs known as Peace Hawk, Peace Sun, Peace Sentinel and Peace Shield.

The corps' engineering assistance program in Saudi Arabia will be 20 years old next year. The corps has acted as the kingdom's agency for contracting, design and construction of designated projects.

The first result of the agreement was the building of an airfield at Dhahran in 1951. From this modest beginning, the corps' programs in Saudi Arabia have grown until they are valued at more than \$16 billion. About 40 percent of currently scheduled work has been completed mainly by South Korean and local contractors.

Peace Hawk has involved providing 110 Northrop F-5 fighter planes in the last eight years. Sixty-two McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighters have also been delivered since 1979 under the Peace Sun program. More fighters and Boeing KE-3 in-flight refueling planes are soon to be delivered as well as five F-3A airborne warning and control system aircraft, or AWACS, the latter as part of the Peace Sentinel program.

In order to accommodate the increased range of equipment a network of airfields and army bases has had to be developed on a turnkey basis in a desert country the size of Western Europe. The first of (Continued on Page 11)



Qatar's new Hamad Hospital.

### Gulf's Economic Slowdown Is Hurting the Local Firms

By Sarah Searight

LONDON — Contractors throughout the Gulf, both local and foreign, have borne the brunt of the slowdown in Gulf economies. Foreign contractors are to some extent cushioned, as they can turn elsewhere, though many, particularly Indian and South Korean, had come to depend heavily in the 1970s on the enormous number of construction contracts available in the Gulf. And for local companies, life has become much harsher.

The Gulf Cooperation Council is beginning to open up the region to the larger and better-organized local companies, but most have not yet acquired the requisite level of organization. All have been hard hit by delayed payments on government contracts as ministries try to meet budgetary restraints. There is also a new tactic, becoming common in the United Arab Emirates, for instance, in which the government calls for tendering; it postpones signing contracts and can bring handsome discounts.

Competition is intense, especially at the bottom end of the scale. At

the top end, local companies often have a variety of arrangements with foreign contractors; one local may be in joint ventures with different partners, according to the expertise required. Foreign contractors are also sometimes called in to supervise projects awarded to locals. Sometimes — as in the Emirates, where Bovis International is supervising the local company Zappia — it is at the request of a local bank.

The biggest contracts are for the military, a budget item that is never cut. Oman, the Emirates and Bahrain have big military contracts either under construction (but with new tenders being published regularly) or in the pipeline. Such contracts often go to joint ventures, with foreigners offering specialized expertise and technology.

The problem of a decrease in contracts would have arisen even without the reduction in revenue, because, outside Oman, the infrastructure of most Gulf countries is more or less complete. Office con- (Continued on Next Page)

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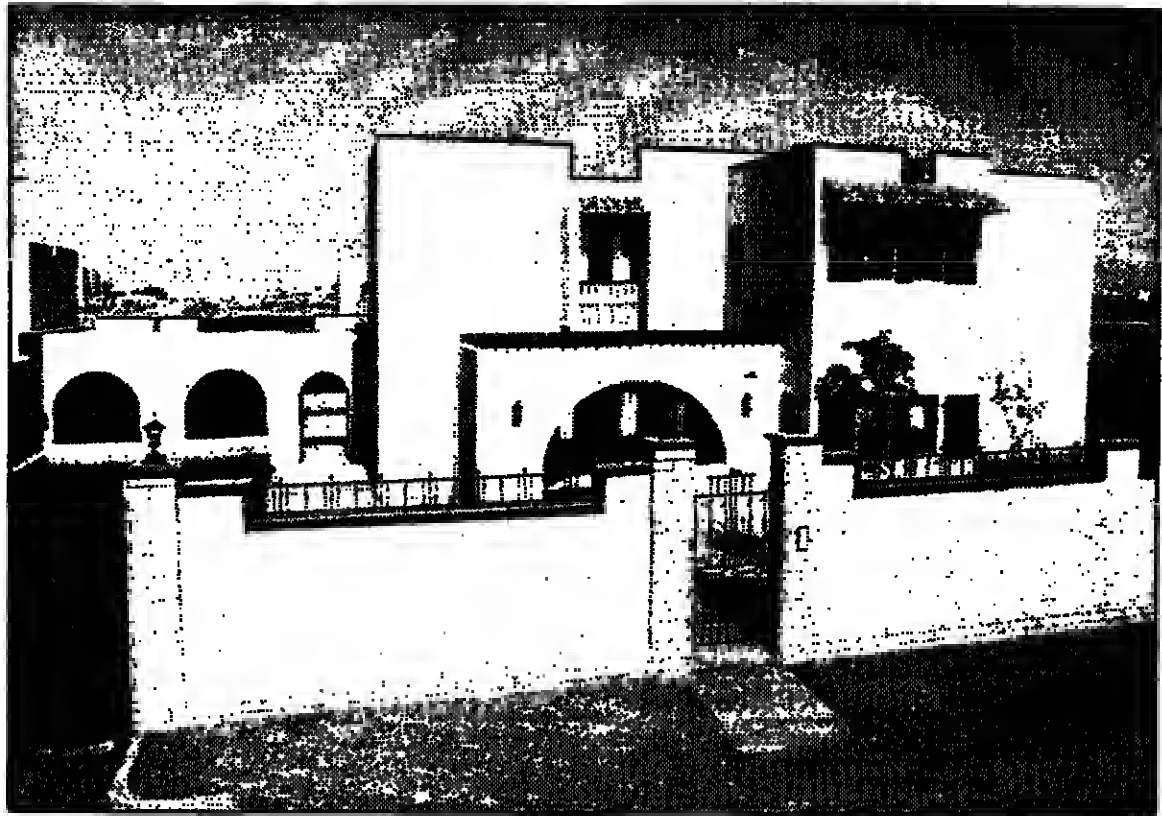
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### A SPECIAL REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION

## 1984 Is Year of Survival For Many Firms in Gulf

(Continued From Previous Page) in Saudi Arabia, particularly in the more technical aspects of construction projects and in the burgeoning field of operations and maintenance. It has been estimated that one year's operation and maintenance in the harsh environment of Saudi Arabia can cost 10 percent of the original price of a construction project. However, because of structural changes taking place in the Saudi economy, however, that are likely to emphasize consolidation and only carefully defined expansion, only companies with a sound financial base are likely to have a long-term future in the kingdom.

Kuwait also wants to maximize the already well-developed role of its own contractors. The National Housing Authority has awarded contracts solely to local companies since 1982. A number of companies are also well-established internationally, such as al-Khazafi, which does 40 percent of its work abroad.

The Kuwait Chamber of Commerce & Industry has proposed that contracts be awarded to local companies, regardless of price, "within reason." Also suggested have been regulations demanding that contracts, if they have to go to foreign companies, require that at least 40 percent of subcontracted work be given to locals.

The calls for protection in Kuwait reflect a downturn in a market lacking confidence since the collapse of the unofficial stock market and worries about the Gulf war. But the larger foreign companies that are already established and may be able to minimize mobilization costs by moving equipment from projects in Iraq are likely to be attracted to a country that has a tradition, at least at a state level, of paying cash for its purchases.

For Qatar this year has been a period of slow recovery from 1983's unrelieved recession. Following the recent signing of an agreement to develop North Field gas reserves and revival of the 1,500-megawatt al-Wusayl power and desalination project, the country's construction

sector can look forward to major project work.

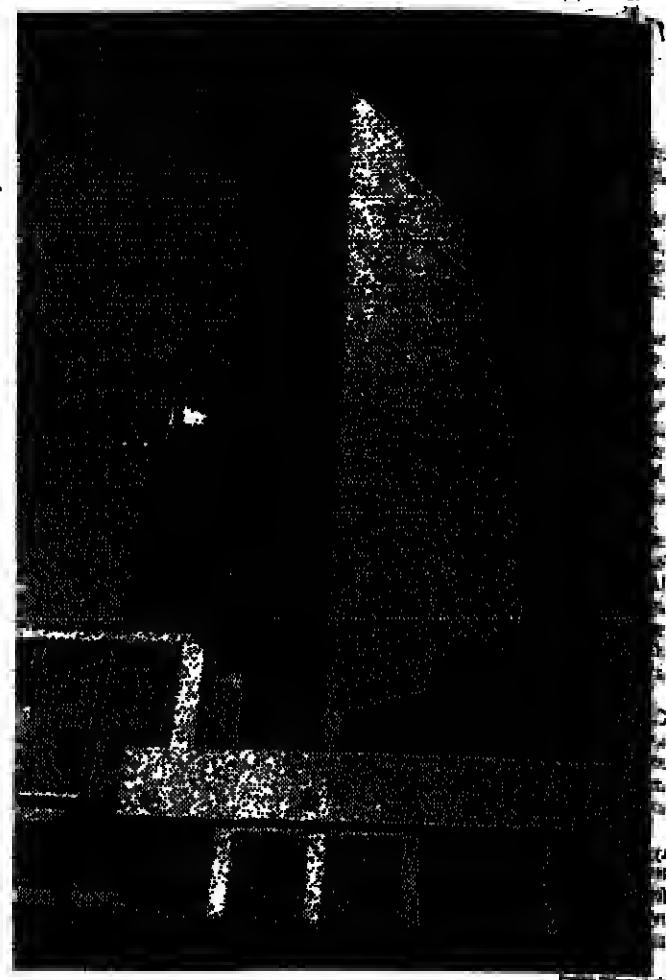
The sector is almost entirely dependent on state projects. The main clients are the Technical Office of the Emir (for showpiece developments such as Qatar University), Doha Municipality and the newly constituted architectural engineering department.

Apart from expansion of utilities and petrochemical plants, the military sector seems likely to be highlighted by government budget planners in the new year. The private sector, however, will need evidence of long-term growth plans before it in turn commits investment to projects such as Doha's West Bay development, which is intended eventually to accommodate 70,000 people.

Long-term attitudes are also jaundiced in the United Arab Emirates, where payment delays and stop-go policies toward major projects have depressed the construction sector. The market, though still substantial, is reliant also on the level of government spending for its vitality.

The first phase of the 1.2-billion-dirham al-Ain international airport is due for completion in 1985. A substantial source of present and future work is also the 8.9-billion-dirham Transportation and Roads Improvement plan, which involves an extensive expansion and revision of Abu Dhabi's road network. Three bridges, including the 1.3-billion-dirham Sadiyyat bridge, are expected to be among the largest of more than 70 contracts awarded for the project. With less money to spend, however, many projects have been reduced in scope in all sectors, including the Suwaidan military project and the Tawilah power station, which has been scaled down from 3,000 megawatts to 210.

The oil sector is still a major source of construction work. The biggest plan at the moment is a \$300-million pipeline from the Habsan oil field to the southwest



The new Dubai Hospital in the United Arab Emirates.

of Abu Dhabi city and on to Fujairah. The pipeline would be designed to carry all of Abu Dhabi's daily output, bypassing the vulnerable Strait of Hormuz.

A new pipeline may also feature in Oman's next development plan, linking Saudi Arabia and Salalah in the sultanate's southern Dhufar province. Oman has weathered the last two years of recession better than other Gulf states, and further substantial military work is envisaged, as well as road improvement. Major sewerage projects for Muscat and Salalah are also expected to be featured in the plan, with the capital area receiving an estimated 200 million rials for urban renewal projects. Extensions to the univer-

sity and Rusayl industrial area are also likely.

Bahrain's construction scene in 1985 will be dominated by completion of the 25-kilometer (15.5-mile) causeway carrying a four-lane highway from the west coast of Bahrain across Umm Naysan island to al-Khubar in Saudi Arabia. The \$364-million project could eventually be followed by a similar project to link the island with Qatar. This could follow a suggested land reclamation plan at Fasht al-Adhm, east of Strah, which would provide the starting point for the additional causeway. If the plan does get early approval it will be an important confidence boost to the entire region.

## West German Firms Now Seeking New Markets

By Pearl Marshall

BONN — As opportunities shrink for international companies in Saudi Arabia, the Middle East's most rewarding construction market, West German contractors are looking to other markets and working on developing new marketing concepts.

The Far East is one of the more promising areas, despite competition from the Japanese and South Koreans. West Germany's Hochtief, for instance, joined forces last year with Australia's Leighton to pursue larger projects in the region. "We leave it to them to follow the smaller tenders," said Helmut Scholz, managing director of Hochtief's overseas division, "and we are giving them know-how whenever they need it."

As far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, Hochtief has had little success in tendering recently, Mr. Scholz said. The kingdom increasingly favors local contractors and is more strictly enforcing a government ruling that at least 30 percent of any contract be offered to local companies. "It would be only natural to expect that a price advantage might be given to Saudi contractors at some point in the future," Mr. Scholz said.

The trend by foreign companies to form joint ventures with Saudi partners in order to gain certain preferences had led to a situation where perhaps too many such companies were in existence, Mr. Scholz said, adding that "not all of them are really alive and active."

"We know already that some

have gone bankrupt or gone out of business," he said. Looking ahead, he said he thought the Saudi government might decide to discourage formation of such ventures, to strengthen the 100-percent Saudi-owned companies.

With Saudi Arabia's infrastructure mostly completed, West German contractors see future construction mostly following the lines of that in a developed, industrialized country. "The construction boom of the late '70s is definitely over," Mr. Scholz said.

With Iraq and Iran at war, and the Libyan market limited because of a general lack of credit insurance coverage by West Germany's Hermes Kreditversicherungs agency, the three main markets for West German contractors in the Middle East and North Africa are offering fewer and fewer opportunities. Companies are looking to South America and black Africa as well as the Far East.

This year the Middle East and North Africa will account for about 70 percent of the expected 3.6 billion to 4 billion Deutsche marks in overseas orders for German construction companies — only a third of what they received when the boom peaked in 1981. At that time the region was supplying 80 percent or more of their total overseas earnings of 12.1 billion DM.

"This year's figure might be a little more than 1983" — last year's total was 3.6 billion DM — "but, in real terms, deducting for inflation, it will be just about the same," said Rolf Bollinger, managing director

of the West German construction industry association, Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie. "What we are seeing is a stabilization of the market at a lower level."

For individual companies the drop in orders has been dramatic. For instance, Philipp Holzmann of Frankfurt, a leading construction company in the region, won 887 million DM in overseas contracts, excluding the United States, in the first seven months of this year, most of them, as in the past, in the Middle East and North Africa. In 1982 the company won contracts worth 3.2 billion DM.

Philipp Holzmann's contracts this year include turnkey construction of a hospital in Damascus, an irrigation project in Somalia, some amendments to previous contracts in Saudi Arabia, and subcontracting work in Iraq for the China State Construction Engineering Corp.'s barrages on the Euphrates. This involves planning, engineering and delivery of special materials for machine work.

Iraq accounted for much of the boom for West German companies in the late 1970s and early 1980s, providing just under half, or 5.5 billion DM, of total overseas orders in 1981. But the Gulf war brought an end to the bumper crop of contracts. Orders dropped off significantly in early 1982, to 700 million DM, and Mr. Bollinger said, "We have not had any new contracts from Iraq since."

Because of the war, Iraq has sought refinancing for some of its projects. To allow work on these to continue, Bonn agreed to allow

Hermes — a private corporation authorized by the state to provide normal export credit insurance — to cover credit negotiated with commercial banks. This refinancing, done on a contract-by-contract basis, totaled about 1.5 billion DM last year and will be about 1.4 billion in 1984.

West German companies hoped that Saudi Arabian construction would keep the market alive in the region as Iraqi business fell. Saudi Arabia provided half of new overseas orders, or 1.8 billion DM, last year. "But if you compare that figure to previous years, when sometimes it was 6 billion DM a year, you can see it's at a very low level," said Mr. Bollinger. "Saudi Arabia will remain one of our most important markets, but with business much more difficult than it was in the past."

Because of the importance of the Saudi market and the growing tendency by Saudi Arabians to award contracts to joint ventures rather than directly to foreign companies, many West German contractors have formed subsidiaries or joint ventures in the kingdom.

Philipp Holzmann, for instance, has four subsidiaries there for different kinds of work, as well as its branch office in Riyadh.

Even medium-sized companies, such as Gustav Epple of Stuttgart, have jumped on the joint-venture bandwagon. "Everybody has got to have a Saudi partner these days," said a company spokesman. "In our case, Gustav Epple Arabia Ltd. is 40 percent German and 60 percent Saudi Arabian. We registered it in Riyadh the end of May."

## Gulf's Economic Slowdown Is Hurting the Local Firms

(Continued From Previous Page)

struction, still being done on a huge scale in Abu Dhabi, is partly to replace buildings that were put up only five or six years ago with appalling disregard for quality (and unfamiliar environmental conditions) in the boom years. Contractors are now padding out lean order books with maintenance contracts as earlier buildings fall apart.

Saudi Arabia, by its sheer size, still has the most to offer its contractors. The Aramco gauge — the local industrial development department's monthly assessment of construction awards — has indicated a slight improvement in the last few months. But overall activity is about 30 to 40 percent lower than it was a year ago and construction spending is still falling. Several Saudi contractors have gone bankrupt because of delayed payments. The latest to have trouble is the U.S.-Saudi venture Carlson al-Saudia, which has had problems with payment delays on its housing contract for King Saud University.

The Riyadh Development Authority has several big projects pending, including one for a nature park near Riyadh, which has gone to the local company Omran and three West German companies. Other Riyadh projects are in the diplomatic quarter, a long way from completion. There is also the construction of the king's office and majlis al-shura, or consultative council of prominent citizens, a \$1.1-billion contract recently awarded to Saudi Oger, one of the largest Saudi contractors. Speed is said to have been an important factor in choosing the contractor.

In Kuwait, economic activity has been stultified since the crash of the parallel stock market, and the private sector has been particularly wary of putting its hands in its pocket. The government is committed to reviving the construction industry, which had been the one sector of the economy in which private entrepreneurs were prepared to invest; what little private industry there is has tended to concentrate on building materials. There is also some demand in the housing market.

The contracting market is highly competitive, with some ludicrously low bids. There is a lot of redevelopment in Kuwait city: in the center around Safat Square, including several tower blocks; at the Mishraq conference complex; parking of the edge of town; road construction to ease traffic congestion; and the huge Fintas Center, a shopping/hotel center with parking, whose cost has been estimated at \$135 million to \$168 million.

## After the Boom: Good Years Ahead in Healthy Market

(Continued From Previous Page)

construction, against \$962 million the previous year.

But construction still makes up a large part of Gulf states' budgets, for projects such as water and sewage treatment, universities, schools and sports centers and electronic power networks.

Among the Gulf Cooperation Council's six member states, road projects alone are estimated to be worth about \$6 billion. Another program being prepared is a rail network to link the GCC states.

Arab economists say that the trough in the oil states' business activity has been reached and that the Gulf states can expect to start coming out of recession in the coming months. They also calculate that the oil glut will disappear by 1988, making the world once again heavily dependent on Gulf oil.

But, with much of the necessary infrastructure already in place, they expect new investment to be shifted toward industrial sectors to

diversify export earnings away from oil.

"The medium-term outlook is one of consolidation and disciplined growth," said Henry T. Azzam, vice president of the United Gulf Bank in Bahrain.

Mr. Azzam, in a bank report, predicts that new projects will be packaged to make participation of local builders easier.

The most encouraging development for contractors that he sees is the Gulf region's commitment to funding joint projects, such as a gas grid or the proposed oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia to the Omani coastline to avoid the Strait of Hormuz, which is threatened by the Gulf war.

Other major projects are for an oil refinery in Oman and a petroleum coke plant in Abu Dhabi, to be partially funded by the GCC, which would give the area's construction industry a boost.

Mr. Azzam predicted a 5-percent growth rate in construction over the next few years, reaching a total

of \$32.48 billion by 1987-1988.

"This figure would be much higher if the Iran-Iraq war exhausts itself," he then, and the area would not once again into a development dream," he said.

If construction does develop in the Arab world in the next few years, however, the picture will depend largely on the state of the Gulf countries' economies.

Traditionally big spenders in their own countries, the Gulf states can also be expected to provide many of the funds for their less fortunate neighbors, particularly if war reconstruction is ever undertaken on a serious scale.

But for the contractors seeking a market, it is clear that the boom of the late 1970s is over.

Instead, they will have to deal with discerning clients who, buffeted by a tiny recession by world standards, will be anxious to know the long-term potential of their investment rather than see a glamorous, short-term return.



## A SPECIAL REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION

## Taking the Risks to Rebuild Lebanon

BEIRUT — Fares Soubra has rebuilt his factory twice and is pondering repairing it a third time.

His company, Styroprods Middle East, makes Styrofoam cups and containers. Its plant is at Shweifat, in the hills south of Beirut.

Shweifat, once home to 102 factories, was hit by Israeli planes during Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. It was in the front lines of battles between Druze Muslims and Maronite Christians in September 1983 and again this year during fighting for control of the area.

The plight of the town and its industries points up the main dilemma in the reconstruction of Lebanon after almost 10 years of strife: finding projects worthy of reconstruction that stand a chance of not being knocked down again in future conflicts.

Malek Salam, president of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, said: "We are concentrating on projects that can be carried out without waiting for complete law and order."

The council, a government agency set up in 1977, has the awesome task of deciding where available funds should go and deciding between people's immediate needs and long-term rehabilitation.

The agency recently reported that the reconstruction program it wants to see undertaken would cost about \$33 billion and take 10 years.

Despite the difficulties, some ambitious rehabilitation projects have been started, mainly aimed at restoring Lebanon's infrastructure. Mr. Salam said the council had

supervised the restoration of 400 schools at a cost of 60 million Lebanese pounds and had plans to work on 600 more.

Officials at the council said schools were being treated as a priority, largely because of the psychological danger of having Lebanese youth unemployed.

Other projects include restoring sewage systems, setting up credit programs for loans for new homes and to repair damaged buildings — work that is concentrated in the private sector — as well as road rebuilding and repair work to the country's main Beirut port.

A total of 600 million pounds has been spent on the road program. Lebanese officials point with pride to the fact that the new roads are being constructed with sewers, water pipes, electricity cables and telephone ducts in place, so as to avoid costly and damaging excavation in the future.

One of the most striking examples of Lebanese reconstruction is work that has been carried out in Beirut's commercial center, the devastated district through which the Green Line, which divides the Christian east from the Muslim west, runs.

Peopled on and off for the last nine years by snipers and other fighters with artillery and heavy machine guns, the district, with its earth barricades and shattered, booby-trapped buildings, came to symbolize the destruction in Lebanon.

Soon after the initial bout of fighting ended in 1976, the Lebanese authorities adopted a futur-

istic plan for rebuilding the city center that would have meant the loss of most of its picturesque Levantine buildings. Now, after engineers' reports, the emphasis is on recovering all that is possible.

The work that has been completed is impressive. Shell holes have been filled and covered over, building facades have been restored and shored up and parts of the district have regained their former elegance. Officials say that 45 million pounds has been spent on the restoration and that a total of one billion is needed.

But the project, which has done much to boost morale, is proceeding only very slowly.

Oger Liban, the country's largest construction company, had to withdraw its engineers and workers during renewed fighting along the Green Line earlier this year. Although the fighting has stopped, company officials said they would not send back full work teams until there were firm signs that peace would last.

Oger Liban is involved in an ambitious project in south Lebanon, which is under Israeli occupation. Oger's owner, Rafik Hariri, is financing with his own money the construction of a town called Kfar Falous in the hills above the port of Sidon.

The complex, designed with the aim of improving facilities in an otherwise underdeveloped region, is intended to accommodate 15,000 people by 2000. A 360-bed hospital, designed to become a teaching hospital, is already operating.

Construction of a nearby vocational school stopped in April

1983, however, because the Phalangist Lebanese Forces militia there halted the project. Political sources said they feared that Kfar Falous would bring an influx of Muslims into what they consider a Christian area.

South Lebanon is the region that Lebanese officials say needs the most help after the fierce battles that marked the Israeli Army's arrival in the area in 1982.

But Mr. Salam, the reconstruction council president, said: "Access in the south is very difficult. The work that is done there is done through UNICEF under our guidance. The area was underdeveloped before and has been under great stress and strain."

If war and occupation were not difficulties enough, the Lebanese are going through a severe recession that makes the prospect of paying for all the essential tasks confronting the country more and more remote.

Reconstruction officials said \$925 million had arrived in aid grants from abroad, of which \$540 million had been used. Of the remainder, \$210 million is earmarked for the south.

Much aid money that has been promised has been slow in coming, as donors have watched Lebanon go from one violent crisis to another.

The most glaring example is a \$2-billion aid grant agreed upon by the Arab League summit in Tunis in 1979. Lebanese officials complain that only \$420 million has arrived.

— JULIAN NUNDT

## With the Slowdown, a Concern for Architecture

LONDON — Architecture in the Gulf states is gaining a new lease on life as expansion slows and new projects can be evaluated from all angles. There was not always time for appropriate design in the past.

Huge oil revenues financed instant modernization in the form of characterless chunks of buildings while lacking the framework of residential and working quarters, occupied for centuries, to break up the devastating impact on the local community.

The problems of style are highlighted by a United Nations report describing the pace of development along the Arabian coast of the Gulf over the last 10 years. An average of \$40 million has been spent for every kilometer of coastal strip (\$100 million in Saudi Arabia). There are 20 industrial centers. A total of \$800 billion will be spent overall on coastal development. Urban population growth has been around 500,000 a year, and all of these people need housing. They

also need airports, government buildings, public utilities, schools and universities.

The shortage of professional manpower has led to ministries being staffed by foreigners who may be out of sympathy with, or ignorant of, the local way of life. Governments with plentiful oil revenues recruited the big international names of modern architecture, some of whose buildings are exciting demonstrations of the wonders of 20th-century technology (in an exacting environment) but not necessarily geared to the lives and traditions of the people who now move in and among these buildings.

Urban management and renewal are Western concepts with little meaning in a region that has had so few urban centers. Controlling legislation, where introduced, has been almost impossible to enforce. Continuity between past and present was difficult, given the rate of change.

Earlier this year, the Arab-Brit-

ish Chamber of Commerce in London mounted an exhibition of Arab architecture, past and present. The exhibition was partly commercial — a showcase for Arab and British architecture — and partly educational. The catalog contains several essays on the problems facing architects in the region, written by such well-known practitioners as the Egyptian Abdel-Wahid al-Wakil, Harith Rassam from Iraq and Jim Antoniou from London.

The exhibition and related discussions demonstrate that there is a body of Arab architects (many of them trained in the Baghdad School of Architecture founded by Mohammed Abdel-Malek, who is now based in London) returning to traditional Arab and Islamic forms. There has been a useful guide in many ways for Gulf architecture, bridging the gap between the historic but poorer parts of the Moslem world and the new oil-rich countries of the Gulf.

The Arab-British Chamber of Commerce is continuing to encour-

age interest outside the immediate region with a recently announced £10,000 prize for a study on contemporary architecture.

Modern Islamic architecture has also been encouraged by the Aga Khan Award for architecture. The award is intended, in the words of the preamble, "to encourage an understanding and awareness of the strength and diversity of Moslem cultural traditions which, when combined with an enlightened use of modern technology for contemporary society, will result in buildings more appropriate for the Islamic world of tomorrow."

Particular emphasis is placed on the use of local raw materials. Projects must be in the Moslem world or for Moslems.

Architects see the general slowdown in development as giving them time at last to establish a continuity between old and new in the region. "Now's our chance to find an appropriate architectural vocabulary," said Jim Antoniou.

— SARAH SEARIGHT

## Algeria: Mixed Blessing for Foreign Contractors

By Nigel Harvey

LONDON — Algeria's development plan for 1985-1989 is likely to prove a mixed blessing for the international construction industry when it is approved later this year.

With development spending in the five years targeted at \$50,000 million, the plan will underscore Algeria's remarkable ability to largely evade the recession that has afflicted most other Middle Eastern and African petroleum exporters.

On the other hand, Algeria's notoriously difficult construction market may become tougher still because relatively few projects will be started and above all because of the clear intention of Algeria to use as many local companies as possible. Fat turnkey contracts for foreigners are, in theory, a thing of the past.

Foreign companies will be increasingly pressed to invest in joint ventures with state companies or at least to take part payment in countertrade.

Decentralization of considerable decision-making power to the prov-

inces and the major restructuring of the monolithic state companies into smaller units had already made it an increasingly complex market in the last few years. And there is likely to be no letup of the Algerian insistence that financing accompany contractors' proposals, nor of many of the cumbersome administrative procedures that usually mean a delay of at least two years between bids and final awards.

Yet Algeria remains high on many contractors' lists as a key market of major potential. Much has turned on its diversification in the early 1980s away from dependence on crude oil revenue. This now accounts for only about a quarter of state income, with refined products, condensates and natural gas each providing another quarter. Revenue has stabilized at more than \$12 billion a year despite the oil surplus and price slump, and could top \$13 billion in 1984.

This income has helped generate a steady amount of new work for contractors from Europe to Japan, from India to the East bloc. The South Koreans and Taiwanese, so

competitive elsewhere in the Middle East, have been excluded because they lack diplomatic relations with Algeria. But several Seoul-based firms are exploring ways of circumventing that problem, and there has been no shortage of competition.

Turkey, for example, is emerging as a major new bidder, especially for large urban water-supply projects such as one financed by the World Bank that will soon be let in Algiers.

In 1985-1989, officials say, 60 percent of all planned development spending will go for building and public works. But more than half — 55 percent — of the total will be on existing projects. Furthermore, the government has said that it will insist on carefully double-checking the feasibility of all proposed new ventures. Only those with top priority will go ahead.

This could affect the few major industrial projects expected to be included in the plan. Among them is the \$2.2-billion car factory that Fiat, Renault, Peugeot and a Japanese manufacturer are competing

to supply. The winner will have to take a stake of at least 25 percent with Entreprise Nationale des Vehicules Particulaires.

Similarly, progress in selecting foreign suppliers has been slow for the proposed 2.2-million-ton-a-year steelworks at Bellara near Tjilet. Site clearance by a local company has begun and detailed design was tendered in small lots to encourage other local firms, public or private, to bid. Contracts for a related port at Djendjen have been held up pending a World Bank loan.

Bids have also been submitted for a \$120-million, 40,000-ton-a-year linear alkyl benzen plant at Skikda for the state hydrocarbons company Sonatrach, and some contractors expect a 70,000-ton-a-year polyethylene plant to be tendered in early 1985, although planners say no major petrochemical projects are included in the five-year plan. Instead, the focus — as throughout the industrial sector — will continue to be improving output and productivity at existing plants.

## Most of Big Military Projects in Region Near Completion

(Continued From Page 9)

three major military bases was finished in 1971 at Khamsi Mushayt in the southeast. Tabuk, near the Jordanian border in the north, was completed two years later. The third of these megaprojects being developed by the Corps of Engineers is at Hafar al-Bayt, south of the Iraq border. Known as the King Khalid Military City project, the town and base will accommodate 70,000 people, including three army brigades, aircraft and engineering services, when completed at the end of 1987.

Contracts worth \$2.8 billion have been awarded for the city, which when finished is expected to have cost about \$6 billion. Because of the remoteness of the site, most companies have had to ship construction materials and equipment to the area as well as build campsites for their workers. A six-berth port at Ras al-Mishab has been developed to service the project.

An even bigger project, in cost terms, is the planned King Faisal air academy and military base at al-Kharj, south of Riyadh, which could involve a long-term investment of \$12 billion.

The Corps of Engineers, meanwhile, is also supervising work on Riyadh's \$1.5-billion King Abdul Aziz military academy. The Corps

has completed work in the capital on headquarters for the Ministry of Defense and Aviation, the Royal Saudi Air Force and the National Guard, and is providing support services for the \$3-billion Saudi Naval Expansion Program.

Two new bases are being built with deep-water facilities as part of the program at al-Jubayl and Jeddah. The ports, which are due to be commissioned next year, will have maintenance, repair, dry docking, storage, housing and training facilities as well as ship berthing. The Jubayl base, which stretches eight miles along the coast, also has its own desalination plant.

The scope of the Peace Shield program, which embraces provision of command, control and communications systems in support of the Saudi AWACS Peace Sentinel program, has still to be defined. Bids by four U.S. groups were due to be submitted early in November. The project, while another example of the hitherto almost limitless spending by Saudi Arabia on high-technology military equipment, marks a turning point in its procurement policy.

The kingdom has insisted on an agreement in which the successful bidder on the \$3.9-billion project must invest in Saudi Arabian technology ventures of the value of 35

percent of the cost of the goods and services bought for Peace Shield. The construction elements of the project, which aims to install radar and command centers throughout the country, are estimated at \$800 million. It is unlikely to be an easy contract to draw up either by the successful consortium or Saudi Arabia's Defense Ministry, which is being advised by the New York investment bank Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb.

Saudi Arabia's Gulf neighbors are increasingly cost-conscious about their own more modest, though still very large, military construction programs. In Abu Dhabi, the largest of the United Arab Emirates' state contractors working on the Suwaidan military town to the east of Abu Dhabi city are waiting for payments of 500 million dirhams for completed work. The original Suwaidan master plan was drawn up by Bechtel Corp. and the 10-year program was estimated to cost \$2.2 to \$3.3 billion in 1977. The original design, including barracks, schools, storage and command centers, has been cut back and the armed forces command has taken over responsibility for overseeing the work.

Elsewhere in the Emirates, other projects are under way to aid GCC countries' military expansion. Ap-

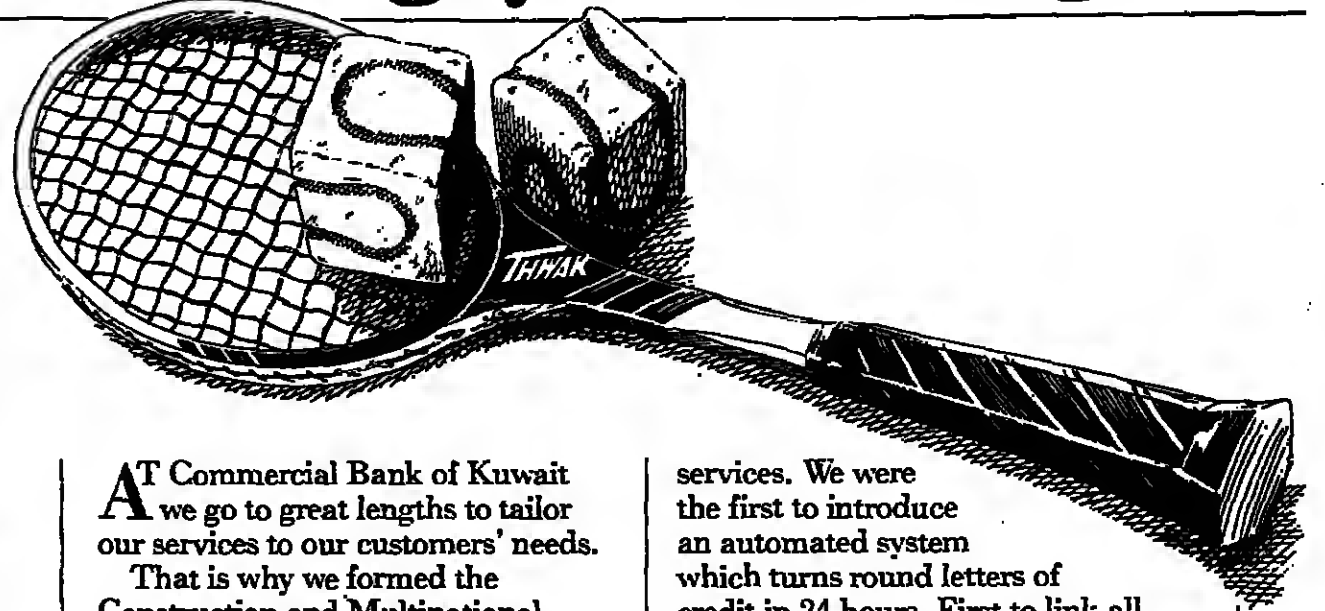
proval was given in June for an air base at Minhad near Dubai city. The three-phase project is intended to relieve congestion at the international airport, which is having trouble coping with Dubai's military as well as civil traffic.

Oman is also expanding its air bases following a cooperation agreement with the United States in 1980 permitting the bases' use by U.S. Central Command forces in a Gulf emergency. Expenditure of up to \$320 million has been mentioned for the work, which includes the upgrading of installations at al-Khasab on the Musandam Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Hormuz, Sib oar Muscat, and Thamarat and Masirah Island in the south.

The sultanate's need to protect its extensive coastline, which borders the key Gulf oil tanker lanes, has led to plans for a new naval base at Wudam Alwa south of As Suwayq on the Batinah coast. A joint venture of Joannou & Paraskevades of Oman and Hoechst of West Germany received a letter of intent in June for the project, estimated at 80 million rials, which involves dredging, supply and installation of machinery, building of wharves and jetties and onshore infrastructure.

— ROBERT BAILEY

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## Soft Lights on the Fast Life

**N**EW YORK — If, in Auden's words, the 1930s was a low, dishonest decade, it was also a time of feverish activity. "Everyone was working at high speed, everyone knew something terrible was going to happen," says Horst, the fashion photographer who was in Paris at the center of it all.

"There was a complete interaction between the arts. Today, there is a separation between art and fashion, but then the most creative craftsmen — painters, writers, musicians, actors, decorators, dressmakers — were friends. Even those who were enemies were intimate enemies."

The United States had its sour Depression blues; the French frame was, for once, relatively stable and, according to Janet Flanner's foreword to Horst's book, "Salute to

it artifice if you like," Horst says with a shrug. "If you build your own house, you build it your own way."

The building metaphor is apt: Horst constructed his pictures, figuratively and literally. "I still build my sets, mostly with boxes now, because the rest is so expensive."

When he began, he overloaded his pictures with background. "I was continually dismantling palaces, hauling in small forests and hothouses." By 1939, he noticed that his sets had come to resemble bomb shelters. "Again and again as I photographed that opulent, nostalgic collection of 1939, I heard it said that this was fashion that could only be created by a Paris on the verge of war."

But before the war, there were the costumes of Estienne de Beaumont, where the cream of the aristocracy and the arts mingled, and fashionable dinners after which the ladies excused themselves briefly and returned, their lovely nostrils ringed with cocaine.

There was Marie-Laure de Noailles, descendant of Petrarch's Laura and the Marquis de Sade, Daisy Fellowes, Louie Macy, Jean Cocteau, Lady Mendl and Cecil Beaton, bitchy about Horst's work ("I used to say, 'Cecil, I wish you would say in public what you say about my work in private'") even though Horst kindly photographed him looking like Garbo in "Queen Christina."

Horst was an outsider and not everyone was kind. For his first society portrait, of Princess Marthe Bibesco, he built a huge Cézanne bouquet as a background. "Take that away," were her first words. "I learned," says Horst. He put in white flowers instead.

He was as watchful as an urchin with his nose pressed against a window and he fantasized about the *haut monde*. "I imagined that wonderful world that people lived in," he says. "It's all a dream, isn't it?"

As a result, many of his portraits are shamelessly romantic and nostalgic now with their feathers and arabesques and flatter lighting. He invented new lighting for Marlene Dietrich, who arrived at the studio in a terrible hat, demanding the von Sternberg lighting with its hollow cheeks and shadow under the nose. "She was about 50. I tried a soft light from the side, which took away the lines. Later, she had someone call from California to get the details — how many amps and everything."

He was more satirical about Joan Crawford, who arrived in his studio in 1938 in an enormous hat, trying to erase her chagrin image. "You can't do anything with this type of girl — no contact at all. The face is very strong and all makeup — a mask, not a face. She wanted me to imitate von Sternberg's lighting of Dietrich — accentuating the arched eyebrows, the half-closed eyes, the cheeks pulled in, the hard mouth." The background was a blowup of an Italian palazzo.

Among his tenderest photographs are those of one of the toughest women of all

time, Coco Chanel. Horst met Chanel at Niki de Gunzburg's "Night at Schönbrunn" costume party in 1934, where they were the only two guests to wear black (Horst came as a Hungarian hussar, Chanel in a funeral dress). They became fast friends despite Horst's friendship with Elsa Schiaparelli, Chanel's great rival, whom she always called "l'italienne," pretending to have forgotten her name. Horst and Chanel clearly saw in each other hard-working peasant souls; there was admiration and complicity.

**I**F Horst is associated with glamorous people and houses, he has also photographed politicians and the first ladies of the United States, starting with Beas Trueman and, recently, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor ("a marvelous woman, she couldn't care less if she looked glamorous or not"). Long ago, he photographed Gertrude Stein. "This is," said Janet Flanner, "the most beautiful photograph of any man I have ever seen."

Horst loved France and detested England on the grounds that a country where women wore wristwatches with evening dress was intolerable. As a GI in World War II, he came to like America, after a bad start in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where "I ordered a glass of Dabonnet, my dear." He became an American citizen and, under the delusion that it sounded very American, changed his name to Horst P. Horst.

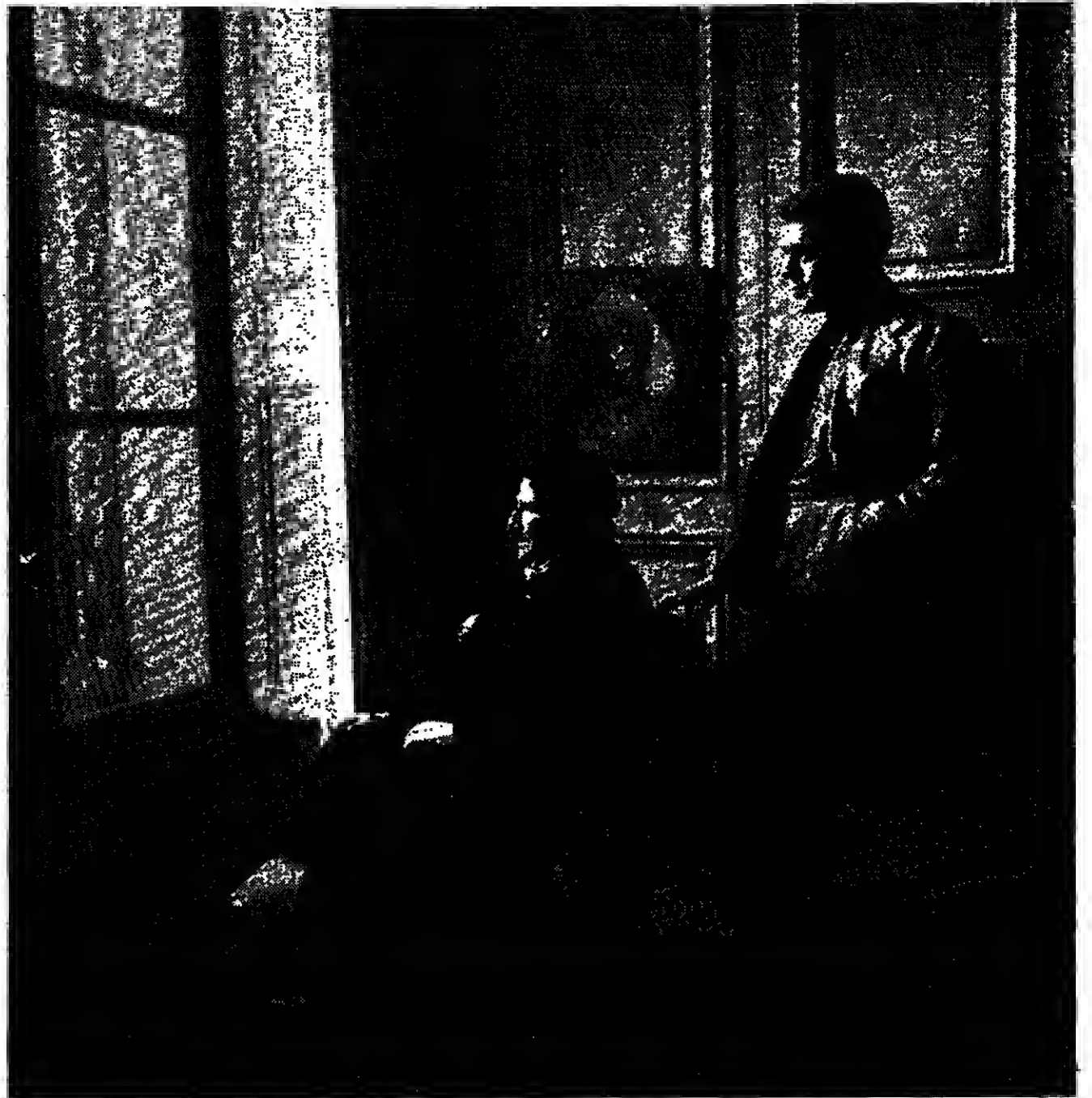
He is called simply Horst. "The shorter the better. Irving Penn always signs just Penn. Erwin Blumenfeld, a very good photographer, always said he wouldn't get anywhere because his name was too long."

Before the war there were hardly any professional models and Horst became used to stiff society girls and adept at removing inches of hipline by placing subjects between pillars or behind bouquets. In the New York of the 1950s, there were not only American dress designers for the first time, there were also superb fashion models such as the vivacious Suzy Parker, who later failed in films ("I always said to her, 'If only you'd stood as still for me as you did in your films'").

There was also advertising work, and Horst worked as hard on making leg wax and Soft-Weave toilet paper attractive as in laying a parquet floor for the Duchess of Windsor's portrait.

The recent show gave an idea of Horst's workmanlike approach, displaying some of his famous plaster props from the past as well as his "Modest because..." pictures. In time, it went right up to an ad for Calvin Klein socks, but the most striking fashion picture was a 1936 Robert Figueur dress: "I accentuated the important part of the dress and chose not to show the whole thing," Horst says.

Even now, Horst will occasionally put a face in shadow, a forbidden act in his early days, when fashion photography was dictated



Gertrude Stein and Horst ca. 1946, with the fashion illustrator Eric at the drawing board.

by strict laws. When Horst began, Condé Nast publications was spending only \$40,000 a year on photography and \$100,000 on fashion drawings. Until Horst found a way, black was thought too hard to photograph and was always sketched.

The old-time Vogue studios had heavy floodlighting and photographers were obliged to use slow 8 x 10 cameras so cumbersome it was supposed that no woman could become a fashion photographer. Horst was

not allowed to use a Roliflex until after the war. By then he had met Henri Cartier-Bresson and was jealous of his freedom with a Leica, though he does not think Cartier-Bresson would have been a good fashion photographer.

"No," says Horst. "He was interested in life." Asked to explain, he says that Cartier-Bresson could afford to be footloose. "I have to work for a living."

There is no contradiction between Horst's

practicality and the elegance and glamour of his work. "Elegance has to do with assurance and self-discipline," he says.

In his own way, he thinks he is part of social history, and therefore he dislikes color film because it fades after 10 years. When he photographs an assignment in color, he always does the pictures in black and white as well, for himself and, perhaps, for history. "I've always had that feeling of an historical record," he says.

## It's an Uphill Climb to a Swiss Passport

by Calla Jones Corner

**G**ENEVA — Bells were ringing for Vit Stupka. But there was no cause for celebration. Stupka, a Czech refugee who had applied for Swiss citizenship, was turned down by his fellow townsmen for having testified on behalf of three other residents of Adligenswil, near Lucerne, against a local farmer whose cowbells were keeping them awake.

Swiss authorities might very well have approved Stupka's application last year — Switzerland has for centuries welcomed refugees. But complaining about cowbells showed that Stupka was simply not ready to become Swiss.

Stupka's application was turned down at the second level of his application for Swiss citizenship. The procedure begins with federal authorities and continues at the commune where one has asked to be accepted. The application is finally approved by the canton in which that commune is located. Stupka may apply again, but his chances are slim.

His case, although atypical, illustrates the rocky path to Swiss citizenship. "It's like trying to climb the Matterhorn in sneakers," says Olaf Nelson, a Swede who recently got his red-and-white passport. "It can be done, but it's not a sure bet you'll make it to the top."

The federal government in Bern won't say how many people who apply for Swiss citizenship each year fail the test. But in 1982, 6,161 foreign Swiss residents became Swiss. There were 1,601 Germans, 401 French, 1,500 Italians, 299 Spaniards, 380 Austrians and 2,080 Czechs.

The intricacies and pitfalls awaiting those who apply were amusingly documented in the 1979 hit at Swiss box offices, "The Swissmakers," which was made by a team of unknown Zurich filmmakers. With a touch of artistic license, it traced the efforts of three aspirants to Swiss nationality: an Italian worker and his family, a wealthy German doctor and a Czech refugee ballet dancer whose mother was Swiss. (The law was changed this year to allow Swiss women to pass nationality to husbands and children.)

The doctor's wife ruins the fondue when she invites the police inspector to dinner, thereby calling into question her ability to assimilate to the Swiss way of life. The ballet

dancer is looked upon suspiciously by her neighbors because her gray garbage bags don't match the brown ones they leave on the sidewalk twice weekly. The Italian worker's apartment is invaded, during a meal of spaghetti, by the inspector, who has been working around the clock, even at soccer games, to find something to enter in his little black book.

After 12 years on Swiss soil, a resident in Switzerland can write to the Justice Department in Bern and ask for the procedure for Swiss citizenship to begin. While they have lived in Switzerland, foreigners have a file that is kept up-to-date on credit-rating, law-breaking, parking fines and even movement in and out of the country.

If an aspirant's file is clean, discreet inquiries are made about his or her habits. Those who have gone through the process say a surprise visit by the authorities to one's home is likely. They recommend that for the two or three years of the citizenship process aspirants stick to Swiss dishes at meals and dust their shelves daily.

Olaf Nelson's wife recounts that the inspector not only arrived at the door at noon sharp, but the majority of Swiss sit down to their main meal, but that he put on a white glove, ran a finger over the bookcase and then opened her dishwasher to see if her kitchen was in order.

One Geneva was asked during an unannounced visit what social circle he belonged to. He readily replied that he didn't have a particular group of friends. In that case, the inspector advised him, he should join the local band.

For those who have passed muster in the federal eye, the commune tests general knowledge of Swiss history and geography. Horst Schneebli, an Austrian who has lived in Geneva for 14 years and recently received Swiss nationality, says he would have been lost without his children's school books.

"They asked me questions about history and geography that even a Ph.D. in the subjects or a good hiker wouldn't have known without a solid year of cramming," he says.

Schneebli applied for Swiss citizenship for his children, who were born in Switzerland and will probably never live in Austria or in Spain, where his wife comes from. He adds that once he had passed the preliminary tests, he found that the Swiss were sympathetic and seemed to do all they could to facilitate the procedure.

"It's important to be on their wave-length," he says, explaining that his answer to why he chose his commune probably fixed it for him. "I told them that it was one of the cheapest I could find. Being Swiss, they appreciated the fact that I knew the value of money."

Recently, the exams have been rewritten to include less scholastic questions, and often the educational level of the aspirant is taken into consideration.

"We can't very well ask an Italian worker who has had six years of schooling the dates of the Swiss Reformation," says a spokesman from the Justice Department. But Schneebli says that at the cantonal level he was asked very difficult questions on the Swiss economy because he was expected, as a businessman, to know the answers.

In any case, anyone hoping to pass the preliminary test and to avoid starting again from zero should know the birthday of General Henri Guisan, the national hero who commanded the Swiss Army during World War II; the names of Switzerland's most important mountains, not just the Matterhorn, Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau; the ingredients for a fondue; and where and when Switzerland's forefathers founded the Confederation.

It goes without saying that fluency in one of Switzerland's four national languages is essential, preferably the language of the commune where one is asking for citizenship. In addition, although it is not necessary to invite the police for a fondue, it is a good idea to have made one's mark with the locals over several glasses of wine or beer, where the Swiss can judge if the aspirant really understands the Swiss way of doing things.

Fatih Kamal, a 45-year-old Afghan, finally received his Swiss passport after completing two years of tests and taking allegiance to the Confederation. He decided to put his new nationality to the test.

"I received my passport one Friday morning," recounts Kamal. "Jumped on a lake steamer to cross over to France for lunch. By two o'clock in the afternoon I was back at my apartment just as the postman was leaving the mail. What do I find but an official letter from Bern advising me to report for military service in three weeks."

Kamal, who had done military service in Afghanistan as a young man, had forgotten that all Swiss men, native-born or naturalized, are obliged to serve three weeks a year in the Swiss army until age 55.

**N**EITHER the obligation to do Swiss military service nor the often hefty cost of a Swiss passport deters many from trying for Swiss citizenship. It can cost anywhere from 200 to tens of thousands of Swiss francs depending on one's financial position and the wealth of the commune in question.

James Kubie, a Czech refugee who got his Swiss passport in 1982 along with the other 2,080 Czechs who fled to Switzerland in 1968, puts it this way: "You can't put a value on freedom. Switzerland is often called a police state for its obsession with order, cleanliness and behavior. I can tell you, this isn't a police state. This is a democracy, perhaps the last true democracy. The individual's interests are put ahead of everything. I know, I've lived in a true police state."

"If Swiss citizenship isn't easy to get and if the Swiss themselves appear xenophobic and insular, that's a good thing. This country works and it's the voting populace that makes it work."

Robert Cameron, who now wishes he had that vote, agrees. After 16 years of residence in Switzerland, Cameron, a British citizen, has moved to Belgium to a better job. Cameron admits he feels more Swiss now than British. He says that in addition to the roots he's put down in Swiss soil, he's also leaving the most orderly, efficient and financially and politically stable country in Europe, if not the world.

"Switzerland is an oasis and will continue to be and the Swiss passport is in many ways a passport to paradise," adds Cameron.

## A Humorous Twist To the Training Film

by Elaine Davenport

**L**ONDON — Some of the country's best actors, writers and directors have combined to pump respectability into the British film industry's traditional poor relation — the training film.

With a few notable exceptions, training films for both workers and managers have been endured, not watched. They were boring to sit through and an embarrassment to produce. That is, until 1972, when four men formed Video Arts and began to inject a little professionalism and comedy into the medium.

The company's films are now used by 26,000 British organizations, exported to 60 countries, and have won 120 national and international prizes, including the 1982 Queen's Award for Export. The company's annual turnover is £4 million.

John Cleese, the British comedy actor best known as one of the Monty Python group, was a founder, and other names in British comedy, Penelope Keith, Andrew Sachs, Tim Brooke-Taylor, Rowan Atkinson, June Whitfield, Bill Maynard, Una Stubbs, Bernard Cribbins and Dinsdale Landen, regularly take leading roles.

One recent film was written by Antony Jay, also a founder of Video Arts, but better known as the co-author of the popular television series, "Yes, Minister." The 25-minute, £50,000 (\$62,500) training film was directed by Charles Crichton, who directed Ealing Studios' "The Lavender Hill Mob" in 1951.

"The reason we've used good actors and writers is because they're good, not because they're famous," says Peter Robinson, co-founder of Video Arts. "Good people get it right the first time. You pay them more but you get quality and you get it quicker."

**V**IDEO Arts has taken the lion's share of the training-film market in Britain with the comedy documentary. "The comedy only works if there's a credible base to the film," says Robinson. "All the detail has to be correct because you're making films for salesmen and managers. They will not notice if the detail is right, but if the detail is wrong, they begin to suspect the whole thing."

Robinson and his co-directors, with the exception of Cleese, came from a documentary background, news and current-affairs television. The first step with any project is gathering the facts on the subject. To help out, Video Arts often brings in a well-known company to pay part of the budget. One insurance group, for example, recently lent its name and expertise to a film on safety called "Oh, What the Hell."

So far, the only country to have reacted negatively to the comic element in the films is West Germany. "I think the comedy thing may be a bit peculiarly British," admits Robinson. "But Germans do take work very seriously and don't realize we're not making fun of work or business or management; we're making fun of the things people do wrong."

For example, in the safety film, "Oh, What the Hell," a devil, played by Rowan Atkinson, gleefully finds workers falling for the traps that can bring danger: complacency, laziness, distraction and unfamiliarity.

Video Arts' most popular films worldwide are on sales ("So You Want to Be a Success at Selling") and management ("The Unorganized Manager"). Also popular are a film on the appraisal interview, "How Am I Doing?" and a film for financial managers called "The Balance Sheet Barrier."

One of the oldest is "Meetings, Bloody Meetings," which, says Robinson, met with a cry from the heart among people who agreed that most meetings are a waste of time and wanted to know how to improve them.

As its business spread overseas, (Video Arts' best customer abroad is Australia) the company began to take its foreign customers into account. "We don't try to make mid-Atlantic films," says Robinson. "But we do get comments from the U.S. for one."

American customers have complained about women occupying only menial positions in the films, about one film called "Mammoth" and about the lack of different ethnic groups represented.

"If anything will date the films, it will be that," says Robinson. "Our latest films also try to cope with making sure minorities are represented."

The main market, however, is still Britain. "We've got to make the films based on what we find funny and what we find memorable," says Robinson. "Trying to please too many people causes problems."

Selling is done on the telephone. Customers can rent or buy the training films on 16mm film or video cassette. A typical purchase price for a 30-minute film is £550, with the rental at £85 for two days and £110 for a week.

"In the early days," says Robinson, "more rented before purchase. As people got to know us better, the product became a known quantity and many more now buy outright." There is also an option to convert a rental into a purchase.

**A**LTHOUGH business is good, nonpaying viewers of the company's training films are an increasing problem. Just over a year ago eight companies started the Training Film and Video Association, whose main aim is to fight piracy.

The association has offered a £1,000 reward for information leading to successful prosecution of video pirates, and it is actively pursuing test cases for their publicity value. They estimate that up to £500,000 may be lost each year in Britain through illegal showings.

The piracy reflects the increasing importance and profitability of the training film: in the United States as well as in Britain, it is beginning to be taken seriously.

"Actors like working with good scripts and good people," says Robinson. "I also think word got around that our films were fun. Nowadays, we even get little requests through the grapevine that such and such an actress or writer is longing to do a film for us. It's very flattering."

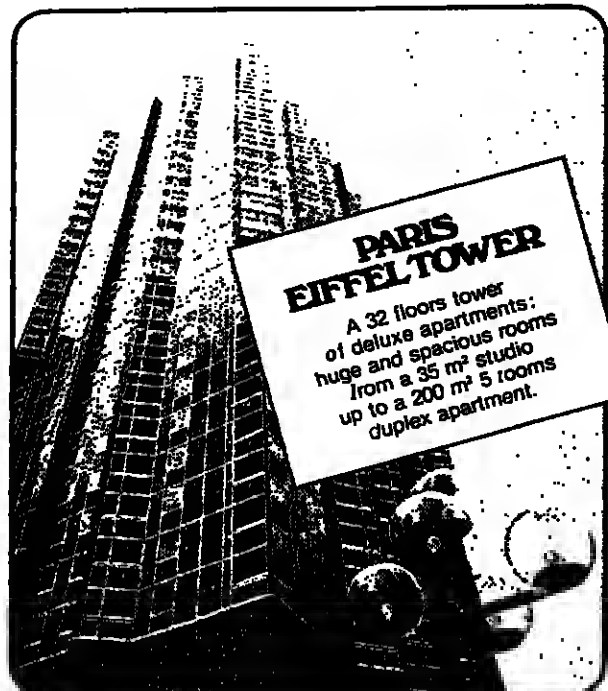


Illustration by Fernando Soto



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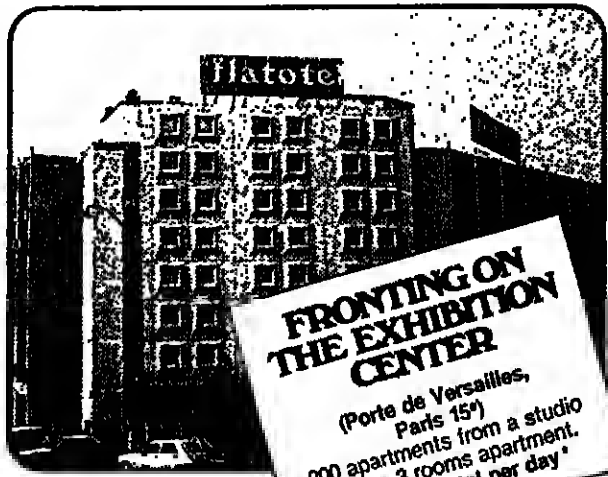
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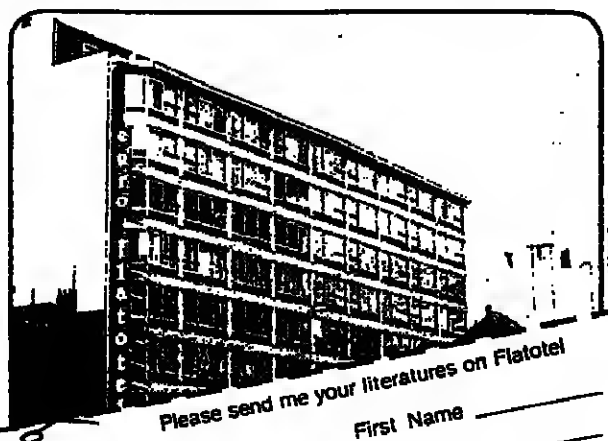
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# TRAVEL Britain's Foodies — Beyond the Stodge

by Nancy Jenkins

LONDON — Some of the great chefs of Europe, including Fredy Girardet, Pierre Troisgros and Louis Outhier, were here recently. Also on hand were some but not all of London's leading food writers, restaurant critics and cooking teachers, as well as a couple of Oxford dons and a reporter for The South China Morning Post.

The occasion was a banquet in the mirrored Terrace dining room of the Dorchester Hotel, held to celebrate the publication of "The Official Foodie Handbook" by Ann Barr and Paul Levy (Ebury Press, London). "A foodie," according to this doctrine, "is a person who is very, very, very interested in food."

Damned in some quarters and praised in others, the handbook's arrival is but one more piece of evidence that the British, who for decades have nourished and been nourished by a national reputation for culinary stodge, are discovering that food can be fun. They are also learning that British food does not have to be, and for centuries was not, unrelenting stodge.

Quality restaurants are proliferating and the foods of the Empire, especially the cuisines of India and the Far East, are adding a great deal of zest to dining out. At the same time cooking at home has become more interesting with increases in the availability of fine, fresh products from all over the world.

The number of food-oriented publications is also growing. After years of relegating food to a few paragraphs in obscure corners, The Guardian newspaper recently initiated a food and wine page. In October, A la Carte, a British equivalent of Gourmet magazine, made its first appearance.

As if to confirm the interest, along comes "The Official Foodie's Handbook," a basic guide to some of the more esoteric aspects of the phenomenon by two writers whose backgrounds lend them a certain credibility. Barr is an editor of the glossy British monthly Harper's & Queen and co-author of the best-selling "Sloane Ranger Handbook." Sloane Rangers being something of a British equivalent of preppies. She appeared at the dinner wearing an elaborately sequined jacket by Thea Porter with a pink lobster down one arm, a large carrot down the other and a plump, silvery fish across the bosom.

Levy, who appeared in black tie and beard, is an American and the author of a scholarly study of the British philosopher G.E. Moore. He is also food and wine editor of the London Sunday newspaper The Observer and a self-proclaimed authority on the phenomenon he and Barr have dubbed foodie-ism.

In 144 pages of outrageous and sometimes uproarious detail, the authors describe the habits and habitats of foodies in Britain and on the Continent and in the United States, Australia, China and Japan. They analyze foodie bores, among them coffee, oil, fungi and what the British call offal, and foodie clichés such as "I read cookery books like novels."

They chart the history of foodie-ism, from the 1950 publication of Elizabeth David's "Mediterranean Food" through the 1980s when, according to the writers, New York and Paris went "food mad."

Along the way they have managed to brush up against, if not knock over, several sacred cows. They have also set up a few of their own, the most sacred and unsurprising of which appears to be the haute cuisine of France. Of "the 18 best restaurants in the world" listed in the handbook, 12 are in France, 3 are French restaurants in other countries and the 3 remaining are in Japan and China. So much for international cuisine.



From left, front: Eckhart Witzmann, Jacques Maximin, Paul Häberlin, Georges Blanc and Fredy Girardet. Back: Anton Mosimann, unidentified, Pierre Troisgros, Marc Meneau, Louis Outhier and Jean-Pierre Häberlin.

The authors have also managed both to amuse and to outrage friend and enemy alike. Though "trivial" is the adjective most often used to put down the book, there are those who take it all quite seriously. The unapproachable Elizabeth David, who is credited by writers on both sides of the Atlantic with inspiring the postwar focus on food, is said to be profoundly distressed. Arabella Boxer, the food writer for British Vogue, said she was depressed by the way in which "The Official Foodie Guide" appears to promote an elitist approach and, at once, to put it down.

If the concern with foodies and foodie-ism seems ho-hum to Americans, who have witnessed the obsession with food in their own country, the concern with eating well, as a British phenomenon, is in a happy state of adolescence.

As in United States, interest in food in Britain is closely related to the growth of an economic class with the time, money, interest and energy to explore the world beyond home and office or factory. Wartime deprivation is commonly cited as the major reason for the awesomely poor standards of British cooking in the postwar years. It is also true that, by tradition, food has been one of the things proper Britons should not be concerned with.

All that is changing in many parts of the society. Entrance into the European Community has brought variety and quality in fresh produce to British shops.

"Ten years ago," said Claire Clifton, an American food writer living in England, "all that was available at this time of the year was cauliflower, brussels sprouts and cabbage. There wasn't a green bean

in sight." Now even supermarkets carry fresh produce from all over Europe, South and Central America, Africa, the Middle East and the United States.

The British have also been encouraged to rediscover their national sources for fine produce, meat, fish and game, dairy products and, in the south, a small but fairly distinguished wine industry. Jane Grigson, food writer for The Observer, whose "Observer Guide to British Cookery" has just appeared, said, "There are lots of middle-class, educated English people with brains and energy who are producing good cheeses, sausages and hams, fresh fish and shellfish."

All is not entirely encouraging, Grigson said. "For an island surrounded by the sea, our fish range is still appalling. We get top-quality fish from all over the world at Billingsgate Fish Market, but it never appears in the local fishmongers. I think it all goes to France."

Still, the foodie revolution seems to have taken hold. Even the emphasis on French cuisine is seen as a positive influence. "Cooking is an art," Grigson said, "and as such it demands a strong discipline. That, she implied, could only be achieved by applying oneself; initially at least, to French principles of haute cuisine."

Yet, when the *parfait de foie de volaille* was served at the banquet, embedded in glittering aspic and surrounded by little pink roses, artfully carved from tomato skins and an elaborate trailing garnish of parsley, Prue Leith, a leading cooking teacher and food authority, was heard to murmur, "This is the sort of thing I've been struggling against all my professional life."

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECEIPTS — Nov. 19: Anton Voigt piano (Bach, Beethoven).  
Nov. 20: Marielena Fernandes piano (Mozart, Schumann).  
THEATER — Through November: "The Zoo Story," "Counting the Ways" (Albee).  
International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).  
THEATER — Nov. 17, 20-24: "Our Town" (Wilder).  
Nov. 23: Hagen Quartet (Bach, Mozart).  
Nov. 23: Artis Quartet (Beethoven).  
RECEIPTS — Nov. 18: Marjana Li-

povsek alto, Erik Werba piano (Schreker).  
Staatsoper (tel: 532.40).  
BALLET — Nov. 22: "The Fairy Doll" (Richter, Bayer).  
OPERA — Nov. 19: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).  
Nov. 20 and 24: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).  
THEATER an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).  
MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).  
Volksoper (tel: 532.40).  
OPERA — Nov. 19 and 23: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
OPERA — Nov. 20: "Feuerwerk" (Burkhard).

### BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).

OPERA — Nov. 18: "The Beggar Student" (Müller).  
BRUSSELS, Opera National (tel: 217.22.11).  
BALLET — Nov. 17-25: "Notre Faust" (Béart, Bach).  
Ghent, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).  
OPERA — Nov. 23: "The Beggar Student" (Müller).

### DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art."  
To Dec. 16: "Somerby by Theodor Bok."  
Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).  
EXHIBITION — Nov. 17-Feb. 3: "Around Holberg."  
Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32).  
EXHIBITION — To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

### ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
Barbican Art Gallery — Nov. 17-January: "James Tissot."  
Barbican Hall — London Concert Orchestra — Nov. 20: Pierre Boulez conductor, Jesse Norman soprano (Stravinsky, Berg).

Nov. 22: Finnish Zerkman conductor/violin (Rossini, Vivaldi).  
English Chamber Orchestra — Nov. 21: Michael Tilson Thomas conductor, Cho-Liang Lin violin (Mozart).  
Nov. 23: Nicholas Kraemer conductor (Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns).  
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Nov. 17, 21-24: "Mother Courage" (Brecht).  
Nov. 19-20: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton).  
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).  
EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harner Collection," "Prints in Germany 1880-1933."  
To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."

## WEEKEND

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## OF SPECIAL INTEREST



Jennie Jerome, the American wife of Lord Randolph Churchill, and her son, Sir Winston, are the subject of an exhibition of photographs and family memorabilia at 34 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16, from Nov. 20-23. For information: Institut Français de Gestion (tel: 578.61.52).

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).  
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse: Sculpture and Drawings."  
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 74.90.52).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch."  
•Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).  
CONCERTS — Nov. 19-21, 23: Quatuor Alban Berg.  
•Théâtre des Amateurs (tel: 721.18.11).  
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## TRAVEL

## DOONESBURY



## Favoring Toulouse and Its Towers

by Barbara Bell

**T**OULOUSE — In Toulouse, deep in the French Midi, fanciful Renaissance towers, late nights at outdoor cafés and hearty eating flourish alongside the serious scientific and technological activity that has made this ancient city the home of Caravelle, Concorde and Airbus aircraft and a leader in the international aerospace industry.

La Ville Rose, as Toulouse is known because of the red brick of its attractive center, is visited less by pleasure-seeking travelers than by the world's research physicians, electronics experts and aerospace engineers, many of whom fly to Paris and happily catch the next plane south.

Toulouse is France's fourth largest city, with a population of 500,000. Sixty miles (100 kilometers) from the Spanish border, and fewer than 100 miles west of the Mediterranean, it is strongly southern in character, open and warm. But there is no southern drawl.

Liveliness is a dominant trait of its people. Working, watching or playing rugby, a local passion, or eating formidable plateaus of escudette, they live energetically. They laugh easily and speak with the strong accent of southern France, pronouncing at least one common French word in a way that is distinctively their own. If a Frenchman says "maintenant" instead of "maintenant" for "maintenant," it's a good bet he's from Toulouse.

They also appreciate their city. "I am a Toulousean and I adore Toulouse," says a taxi driver whose attitude is typical. "I have lived in other French cities like Bordeaux and Lyon and find them really sad compared to this one. Toulouse is much more animated. Even in appearance. After all, those other cities are gray instead of red."

Red brick walls and red tile roofs are everywhere in the heart of Toulouse, worked into striking fortress-like churches, elaborate towers, simple Romanesque arches, elegant Renaissance palaces, as well as the stately Capitole, now the city hall, and a multitude of ordinary buildings on ordinary, visually harmonious streets.

The city is "pink at dawn, red at high noon and purple at sunset," says an old refrain, and anyone who has spent a sunny day wandering through it can affirm that if there is exaggeration in the claim, it is slight. Especially in the narrow, angling old streets just east of the Garonne River, the late afternoon can be a time of stirring radiance.

**A**FORD over the Garonne, which originates in the high Spanish Pyrenees and reaches the Atlantic just north of Bordeaux, attracted the Celtic founders of the first known settlement here. Rome took over the town by the first century B.C., naming it Tolosa and developing a large urbanized area complete with a capitol and a forum. After the Visigoths overran Rome in A.D. 410, they captured Tolosa and made it the capital of a vast kingdom stretching over both sides of the Pyrenees.

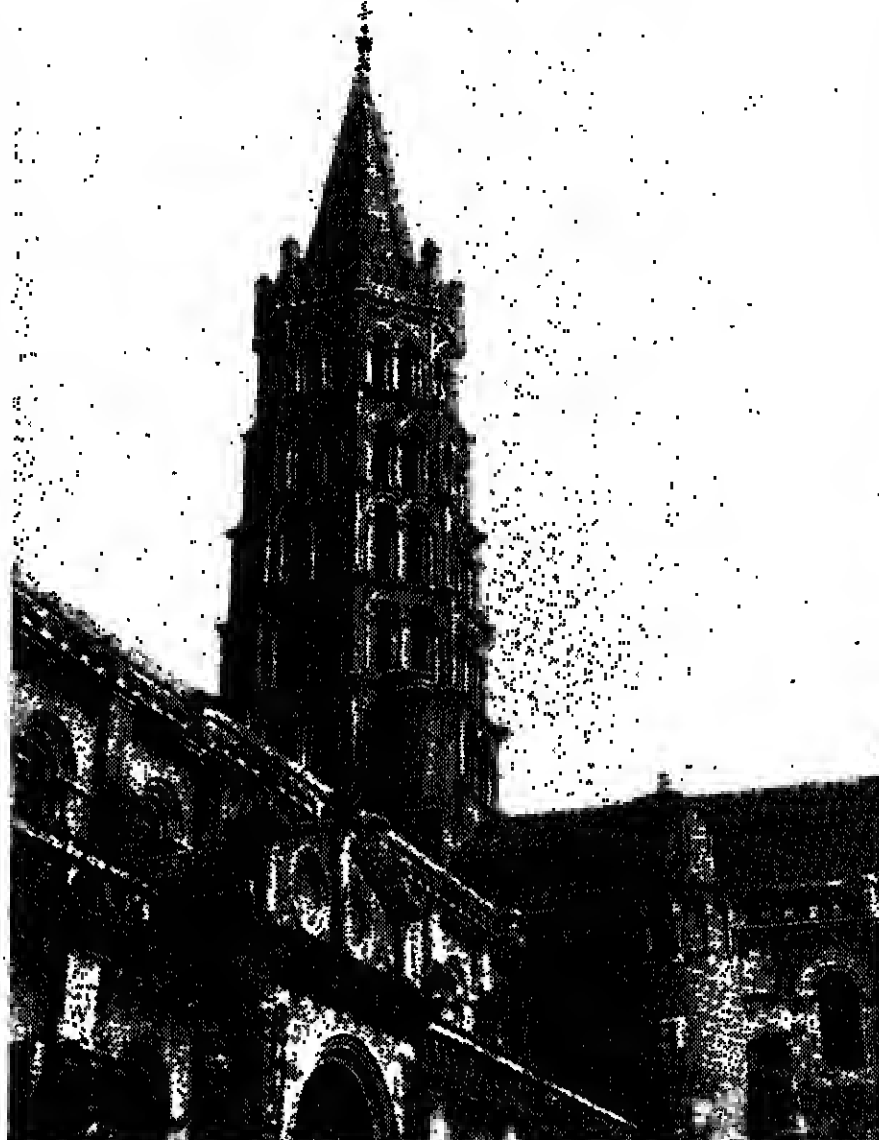
From the 9th to 13th centuries, under the counts of Raymond, Toulouse was one of the most civilized of European cities, capital of the realm of Languedoc and renowned for its arts and culture.

In 1152, a distinctive feature of government was initiated: the election of a group of leading citizens to administer the city under the title of *senhors de capitol*, commonly known as *capitols*. Usually governing 12 at a time, *capitols* ruled Toulouse until the French Revolution. Since their privileges included the right to add towers to their homes, they left the skyline of the city, especially in the neighborhood surrounding the Capitole, punctuated with towers. Toulouse has never been bombed, and 40 towers remain.

There were more days of glory in the 16th century, with the "pastel miracle." The little woad plant growing around Toulouse was found to produce a blue dye that won international favor — London and Antwerp were two of the biggest markets. The quick fortunes for Toulouse traders, the trade collapsed in 1560 with the arrival in Europe of the cheaper and stronger blue dye called indigo from India, but not before Toulouse's merchants had built lovely palaces, usually of brick with stone adornment and often bearing highly original brick towers.

Toulouse is a fine city to walk in, even to get lost in, and the towers are one reason; you wander down a narrow lane and suddenly one of them shoots up before you. The terrain is flat, distances are short from one point of interest to the next, and the streets, some reserved for pedestrians, are animated. Many streets have intriguing old names, like the Rue du Poids de l'Huile, literally, the Street of the Weight of the Oil. Since Toulouse has one of the largest university populations in the French provinces, boutiques and bookstores are found. There are pleasant parks and squares with fountains and flowers and benches; one of the nicest, just behind the Capitole, adjoins the Donjon du Capitole, which houses the Toulouse Tourist Office.

The circular Place Wilson, a few blocks away, has many brassy clusters around it; two popular ones are Le Capoul at 13 Allée Franklin Roosevelt. Water brackets the entire old district, with, on the east, the Canal du Midi, and on the west, the Garonne and its bridges — the seven-arched bridge and stone Pont Neuf is the oldest and most picturesque.



St. Sernin Basilica, bell tower.

colorful buildings on its banks, looking for all the world like the Arno flowing through Pisa or Florence.

Architecturally notable buildings are numerous. The Eglise Notre-Dame du Taur, for example, a small church dating from the 14th and 15th centuries, was built on the spot where, in 250, St. Saturnin (also known as St. Sernin) was martyred by being tied to a mill (or *tour* in the Occitan language) and dragged to death. It has an extravagantly decorated brick bell tower that resembles a wall and is almost as wide as the church itself.

A few blocks north of it is St. Sernin Basilica, where the saint was once buried. Built between the 11th and 14th centuries, it is of brick and stone with a five-story bell tower. The largest and most celebrated Romanesque church in southern France, it was famous in the Middle Ages for the relics it still houses, and as a stopping place for pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain.

The 14th-century Church of the Jacobins may be even more beautiful, a huge, fortress-like brick structure surrounded by buttresses. Its immense interior is separated into two naves by 70-foot (21-meter) pillars that irresistibly pull the eye up to the colorful tracery ribbing the vaults. The church's cloister is so peaceful that its existence in a bustling city seems a miracle, as does the former Augustinian monastery at 21 Rue de Metz, whose oldest parts also date from the 14th century.

Now a museum, the Musée des Augustins, it displays splendid works of art, especially from the Middle Ages. Among its treasures are Romanesque capitals from the cloister of the church of La Daurade, the tomb of a knight from about 1290 and a Virgin and Child, known as Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, sculptured in Toulouse in the mid-15th century.

Other museums of special interest are the Musée du Vieux-Toulouse, 7 Rue du May, which focuses on the history of Toulouse and displays popular art of the region; the Musée Georges Labit, 43 Rue des Martyrs de la Libération, to which a traveling 19th-century businessman from Toulouse brought works from China, Japan and India; and the Musée St. Raymond on Place Saint-Sernin, which has one of the finest collections of Imperial Roman busts outside Italy.

Also worth visiting are St. Etienne Cathedral, massive on the outside and a hodgepodge of architectural styles on the inside, and two 16th-century pastel merchants' homes: the Hôtel de Bernuy and the Hôtel d'Assézat, the tower of which is open to visitors seeking a view over the jumbled rooftops of the city.

In the distance, far from the center, are the large, modern buildings where research into space communications and aircraft construction is carried out. The aerospace industry was launched in Toulouse during World War I, moving from northern France. By World War II, Toulouse had become France's leading aircraft manufacturing city.

Toulouse can serve as a base for excursions to other southern French towns of historic and artistic interest. Carcassonne, the walled medieval city, is 60 miles by automobile to the southeast, while Albi, the birthplace of Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, with a museum devoted to him and an imposing cathedral, is about 50 miles northeast of Toulouse.

La Ville Rose itself has much to offer besides sightseeing. One eats well in Toulouse; the food is generally considered to be among the best in France. Typical of the hearty cooking of the old agricultural region

of Languedoc, *cassoulet de Toulouse*, which combines slowly cooked white beans with such meats as preserved goose, lamb, pork and, essential in this city, Toulouse sausages, is the first dish any French visitor would order here. As the late Waverley Root put it, the cuisine is "solid, like the strong Romanesque architecture of the south, never elaborate, like the flamboyant Gothic buildings of the north."

Foie gras, duck, lamb, goose, pâtés and, of course, *cassoulet*, retain pride of place on the city's menus, but grace notes have been added in the form of fresh vegetables frequently combined with small portions of meat to produce salads and light, inventive main courses.

Toulouse has no wine of its own, but both Madiran, a heavy-bodied red from the Gascogne region to the west, and Cahors, a dark-colored and pleasantly coarse red from the Quercy region to the north, are excellent choices. Two regional sparkling white wines are Gaillac, produced just west of Albi, and Blanquette de Limoux, from south of Carcassonne. The classic way to finish a meal in Toulouse is with a small glass of Armagnac, the earthy and idiosyncratic brandy made mostly in the department of Gers, to the west of Toulouse.

Cultural activity and diversity are a source of pride. The Orchestre Nationale du Capitole de Toulouse is recognized as one of the best in France. *Bel canto* is another passion, and there are full seasons of opera, theater and ballet.

There is also the quiet, tree-shaded Canal du Midi to explore. Barges can be rented in Toulouse and Carcassonne, 37 miles to the southeast, to cruise the 177-century waterway all the way to the Mediterranean.

**T**HE Grand Hôtel de l'Opéra, 1 Place du Capitole (tel: 21.82.66), new and tastefully decorated, offers deluxe accommodations overlooking the Capitole. Rates for two in a room run from 350 to 900 francs (about \$40 to \$100). Two other large, modern hotels, almost as centrally situated, are the Grand Wilson, 7 Rue Labadie (tel: 21.21.75), and the Mercure St. Georges on Rue St. Jérôme (tel: 23.11.77). Expect to pay around 400 francs for two at either.

An especially pleasant small hotel in central Toulouse is the Royal, 6 Rue Labadie (tel: 23.38.70), with friendly staff and a quiet inner courtyard; about 300 francs for two.

In town, *cassoulet*, preserved goose and foie gras are easy to find, but the classic *cassoulet* restaurant is the rustic Le Colombier, 14 Rue Bayard (tel: 62.40.05); closed Saturday and Sunday and all of August; about 120 francs a person.

Les Frangins, 16 Rue Gambetta (tel: 23.20.11), is small and lively with specialties like duck or lamb; about 120 francs a person. At lunch (weekdays only) there are cheap and simple fixed-price menus.

The more elegant La Belle Époque, 3 Rue Pargaminières (tel: 23.22.12), the chef, Pierre Rondé, has had the bright idea — starting, for Toulouse — of adding calorie counts to some of the items on the menu. There are numerous foie gras and duck specialties, with calories unlisted, and a salad with warm pigeon and *pleurole* mushrooms. The restaurant is given one star in the Michelin guide; expect to spend about 200 francs a person. (Closed Sunday; lunch served on weekdays only.)

The Office de Tourisme de Toulouse, stocked with information about local and regional activities, is in the Donjon du Capitole, 31000 Toulouse; tel: 23.32.00.

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## On the Snow Slopes of China

by Christopher S. Wren

**B**EIJING — Imagine flying to a long-anticipated ski vacation in Colorado, only to be met at the airport by a local tourism official who says apologetically that skiing this winter is, well, inconvenient. Aspen, he tells you, is under repair, and while it is a pity you didn't ask to go to Vail instead, it, too, has closed. But don't worry, because a visit to the Denver stockyards has been planned.

That is what skiing in China is like. The good news is that there are no lift lines. The bad news is that there aren't many lifts, and those that exist seem to be a secret kept by the China International Travel Service. The travel service prefers to keep Western tourists tucked inside a tour bus where they won't fall and hurt themselves.

Yet logic dictates that China must have good skiing, since a third of the country is mountainous. China sent three dozen Alpine and Nordic skiers to the winter Olympics at Sarajevo. Its best downhill racer placed 29th, but he must have trained somewhere.

So, last winter, I set out with a colleague from Beijing in search of some rumored skiing in Manchuria. China's frigid northeast. My companion had brought only his boots to China, but I had two pairs of skis, so we packed our warmest clothing and flew to the Manchurian city of Harbin.

**E**ARLY one crisp morning, we caught the local train to Shangzhi, a rural county seat about 75 miles (120 kilometers) southeast of Harbin. When we got off the train at Shangzhi, the highest elevation in sight was the smokestack of a cement factory. Throngs of peasants in floppy fur caps and quilted jackets of heavy cotton gaped at our garish red parkas and the funny long boards with upturned tips.

But there was a ski area a dozen miles outside town, and after lunch we took a jolting half-hour ride past outlying villages. A sign welcomed us to the Wujimi ski area, which looked like a firebreak slashed down the highest hill.

Our hosts explained apologetically that the lift wasn't working because its operator had been transferred to another job. Besides, one man volunteered, "The competitors usually prefer to walk up because it is quicker."

I had brought a set of climbing skins, but it was easier to make the half-hour trek in ski boots while toting our skis. At first our hosts took turns trotting alongside us to make sure that we didn't get lost, didn't hurt ourselves, or perhaps stumble upon a missile site.

Seen from the top, the hill looked entirely skiable. It was of intermediate standard, with a vertical drop of perhaps 600 feet (180 meters), and about a half-mile long, including the icy runoff at the bottom. Some young local skiers had finished a competition on the hill a few days earlier, leaving us a mostly packed slope. We logged several runs down the hill, starting in heavy powder and winding up on glare ice, before calling it an afternoon.

The après-ski scene in Shangzhi was limited to huddling under heavy quilts in the

spartan rooms of the county's barracks-like guesthouse. The plumbing was somewhere down the unheated hall, and during our solitary supper, we warmed ourselves with a bottle of Gaoliang, the 110-proof Manchurian answer to vodka.

After a sound night's sleep — no raucous disco racket here — we headed back to Wujimi. Our minibuses offered to try to work the lift, which was powered by an old truck engine. By our second run, he had it breaking away, having thawed the ice around it by pouring boiling water over it.

The lift bumped along the ground. To ride it you had to run along with it, carrying your skis in one hand and performing one-armed pull-ups with the other to avoid the houlders.

Compared with such lively ascents, our six runs seemed dull. We concluded that Wujimi, for all its earnest hospitality, was not ready to become an international ski resort. What a pity we hadn't gone instead to Qingyun, we were told. It was the largest ski area in Heilongjiang Province, strictly international class, with runs two miles long. Of course, it shut down when the local athletes weren't training, and besides, someone reported, the rope tow was broken.

So we took the night train back to Harbin and, after a few hours' sleep, a train south to Jilin, where we had heard of a skiing area.

After Wujimi, Songhua Mountain seemed as lofty as the Alps. It was little more than 3,000 feet high. But its northern side offered a 2,200-foot vertical drop and a trail that forked into two for a run that totaled nearly two miles. There was even a real mile-long chairlift that rose for 18 minutes above the surrounding farmland and Songhua Lake.

Construction of the ski area began back in 1966, only to be halted during the Cultural Revolution. It finally opened 15 years later to a mixed clientele that included Chinese athletes, ski-starved Western expatriates from Beijing, and Hong Kong Chinese discovering what snow looked like.

We were hitlered at a gloomy old hotel called the Xiguan in Jilin, a 40-minute drive away, and hired a car with a driver for the year equivalent about \$14 to take us out to the Songhua ski area. We were joined on our excursion by a Mr. Zhou, a travel service guide with no interest in skiing himself. When we arrived at Songhua, its chairlift was already in motion.

My scarred old pair of K-2s might have drawn snickers at posher ski resorts, but here local Chinese and Hong Kong tourists clustered around to marvel that anyone would ride such streaks of red-white-and-blue. Skiing in China is nothing if not ego-boasting.

My companion decided to borrow skis from the small warming hut, which stocked about two dozen sets of mostly Japanese boots, skis and poles. The attendant lightened the bindings to his boots until the screws would budge no further. Once outside, we discreetly loosened them until the safety releases worked.

Zhou announced that the cost of a day's skiing, which included the lift, skis and boots, would be the equivalent of \$5 apiece, or double what the busload of Hong Kong tourists were paying. The difference, he explained, was due to the fact that we were

foreign friends from the West and not ethnic Chinese compatriots. My response — that an American ski resort engaging in that kind of discrimination would go bankrupt with lawsuits — sent him into giggles.

**B**EFORE we were allowed on the mountain unattended, we had to be checked out by Sun Li, the local ski instructor, who led the way to the chairlift. Snow dusted the branches of the passing larch, oak, and poplar trees. Overhead, a couple of MiG fighters wheeled lazily in a brilliant blue sky.

Sun looked surprised when we followed her over the small headwall and down through some steep moguls without spilling. I in turn was impressed by her style. For years, ski instructors had shouted at me to put most of my weight on the downhill ski. But until now I had never seen anyone keep all of it there. Sun lifted her uphill ski a good six inches off the snow, then stamped it back down for the next turn in a graceful kind of clog dance.

The slope widened as we descended. Though it was not groomed, the skiing resembled the hard-packed conditions of New England. Rocks protruded from one lower trail so we took the other, exhilarated to have the mountain to ourselves. We encountered traffic only at the bottom, where Hong Kong compatriots, on skis for the first time, sprawled in various stages of helplessness.

After a couple of runs, Zhou stepped forward to declare that we should have lunch. After the hearty skiers' special — whole braised fish, fried spare ribs, eggs scrambled with vegetable greens, we returned to nearly empty slopes feeling bloated.

We shared the mountain only with a Japanese skier and Xiao Wang, an engaging local 11-year-old. He tripped and somersaulted, and his borrowed skis kept slipping off, but by the end of our run I suspected he would blossom into a downhill racer.

The next day, we found that a few obstacles had been added. The local peasants were using the trail to haul down brushwood they had gathered from the forests. Once off the lift, we confronted an annoyed ox tied to a sled. By midmorning, the downhill run had become a challenging slalom course, and we had to pick our line carefully through the firewood, oxen, manure and peasants, a couple of whom blocked the trail by sprawling across it for a nap.

Zhou agreed later that China's ski facilities were largely undeveloped. This explained why the travel service did not solicit foreign patronage.

It is only a matter of time before China realizes that there is gold, or at least hard currency, to be mined from the snow on all those hills. A French company has been negotiating to develop a major resort at Motianling, about 30 miles from Jilin. There are other plans to add a restaurant and hotel at Songhua Mountain. Once skiing is no longer considered odd, more Chinese skiers like Sun Li and Xiao Wang are bound to emerge. Until then, skiing in China will require a resourcefulness beyond the mastery of mere technique.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1984

## TECHNOLOGY

### New Exhaust Trap for Cars Cuts Diesel Smoke, Odor

By MARSHALL SCHUON

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not so long ago, U.S. drivers were being told that diesel oil was the wave of the future, that the diesel automobile was the solution to low fuel economy and high prices at the pump. That forecast failed to come true for a number of reasons, but now technology has eliminated at least two of them: smoke and odor.

There is a new device known as a trap oxidizer, and by using it in 1985 models, Mercedes-Benz has cut by two-thirds the smoke and odor of the turbocharged diesels it sells in 11 Western states. In addition, use of the trap means the cars can continue to be sold in California, whose diesel-emission standards for next year are twice as strict as those of the rest of the United States.

Mercedes expects to sell about 80,000 cars in the United States next year, and the trap oxidizer is particularly important to the West German company, since half of those sales will be diesels. Even that is a much smaller percentage than in the past, and Mercedes has changed its product mix to reflect sagging diesel sales that are the result of the stabilization of gasoline prices, the spotty availability of diesel fuel and the diesel engine's inherent noise, odor and smoke.

Methods for reducing the smoke and odor have been studied for years, of course, and Mercedes is not alone in the research. Volkswagen has been experimenting with oxidizers — but in combination with fuel additives, and the company says its version, which feeds tiny bits of magnesium additive into the diesel oil, has reduced soot by 50 percent.

According to Mercedes, however, the new trap oxidizer was found to be best for its engines.

"What we have in our current oxidizer," said A.B. Shuman, a Mercedes spokesman, "is a big cigarette filter in a can. And its practical effect is virtual elimination of smoke and odor, even in hard acceleration."

The oxidizer takes the form of a ceramic honeycomb, housed in a stainless steel casing mounted on the engine's exhaust manifold. The honeycomb is made up of rows of adjoining passages blocked at alternating ends, checkerboard fashion.

The exhaust gas entering any of the square passages cannot flow out without first passing through the porous walls into an adjoining passage open at the other end. The soot particles are trapped within the ceramic structure, and a special coating causes the trapped soot to be burned off, automatically cleaning the oxidizer as the car is driven.

To make sure that all this happens with the lowest possible drop in exhaust pressure, which is necessary for good performance, the ceramic trap must have a large filtering area, must be highly porous and must have sufficient mechanical and thermal strength.

The answer, according to the engineers, was Cordierite, a ceramic substance manufactured by Corning. The catalytic coating, based on vanadium oxide, was added to help the filter burn away trapped soot.

The 3.5-pound (1.5-kilogram) canister is 6 inches (153 millimeters) long and 5.5 inches in diameter. It has a filtering surface of 1,659 square inches, with 100 filtering cells per square inch. The soot begins to burn off at a temperature of 680 degrees Fahrenheit (360 degrees Centigrade), although the top end of the effective heat range is nearly 1,200 degrees.

To achieve that, the filter was placed as close to the engine as possible, and modifications were made to raise the heat of the exhaust gases.

Currently, the unit is mounted between the exhaust manifold and the turbine section of the turbocharger, where engine heat is greatest.

What we have in  
our oxidizer is  
a big cigarette  
filter in a can.

### Oil Prices Weaken Further

#### OPEC's Resolve Still in Doubt

By Bob Hagerly

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The oil market showed signs of further weakening Thursday amid doubts about OPEC's resolve to hold down production.

In Oslo, oil executives said that Norway is likely to offer a small cut of about 30 cents a barrel in its oil prices unless demand picks up in the next couple of weeks.

In New York, Mobil Corp. said it reduced the price it is willing to pay for West Texas intermediate, the most closely watched grade of U.S. crude oil, to \$28.75 a barrel from \$29.25. The new Mobil price undercuts most other major U.S. oil companies, which have lowered their posted price for the crude to \$29 during the past two weeks.

Speculation that other major oil companies would match Mobil's new posted price helped edge down prices of crude-oil futures contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Early in the afternoon, West Texas intermediate for January delivery was quoted at \$28.19 a barrel, down from \$28.27 Wednesday.

After Norway cut its prices by about \$1.35 to mid-October, prompting similar cuts by Britain and Nigeria, some Norwegian officials suggested that the country would be able to reverse the price cut in December. But the oil market has remained weak in the two weeks since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to reduce its output ceiling to 16 million barrels a day from 17.5 million in an attempt to force up prices.

"The act isn't together," a supply manager at a British oil company said of OPEC's recent performance. Though Saudi Arabia has cut its sales, he said, Nigeria, Iran and Libya all seem to be increasing theirs. In general, supplies remain abundant, and mild weather in Western Europe has delayed the usual seasonal rise in buying of heating oil.

A spokesman for Statoil, Norway's state-owned oil company, said a decision on the December price probably would be made late this month or early in December, based on market conditions then.

Even if demand improves considerably, Statoil seems unlikely to raise its prices before a similar move is made by British state oil trading company, British National Oil Corp. That is because BNO's fourth-quarter price of \$28.65 a barrel for Brent crude undercuts the Norwegian price, and Norway is nervous about the possibility of losing customers if its crude is overpriced.

To bring the price of its Statoil crude in line with Brent, Statoil would have to offer a cut of about 30 cents from the November price of \$28.55 a barrel for Statoil. Statoil crude is of slightly higher quality than Brent but normally is priced about 40 cents lower because of differences in transportation costs.

BP reported net profit of £1.05 billion, up 70 percent, on sales of £27.18 billion, an increase of 16 percent.

Since oil is priced in dollars, that currency's rise against the pound inflated the value of BP's inventories, creating gains of £70 million in the quarter and £108 million in the nine months. In the year earlier nine months, by contrast, BP showed an inventory loss of £106 million, reflecting the oil-price cuts of early 1983.

BP's estimate of taxation for the third quarter came to £306 million, down from £340 million a year before. BP overestimated its tax liability in this year's first half and was compensating with a lower estimate for the latest quarter, analysts said.

While the strong dollar increased the value of crude oil sales when translated into pounds, it continued to squeeze BP's extensive refining and marketing operations in Europe. Like other European refiners, BP has been unable to raise prices at the pump enough to compensate for higher local-currency costs of crude.

The refining, marketing and shipping division showed a third-quarter operating profit of £10 million, down from £46 million. But some analysts said the performance was impressive in light of tough competition in the European market.

BP Chemicals showed an operating profit of £9 million, down sharply from the second-quarter profit of £25 million but a considerable improvement on the loss of £33 million in 1983's third quarter. The operating loss for the metal-mining division expanded to £17 million from £11 million a year earlier.

In its first foreign offering, the Treasury sold \$1 billion in foreign notes Oct. 24 at interest rates nearly a third of a percentage point lower than comparable domestic issues.

### Emery's Freight Strategy Paying Off

#### Carrying 'All Things To All People' Abroad

By Thomas J. Lueck

New York Times Service

WILTON, Connecticut — After years of taking a back seat to Federal Express Corp. in the overnight parcel delivery business, Emery Air Freight Corp. is growing space by offering the longest list of services in the air-freight industry.

Emery, long viewed as the most conservative of the air shippers, has been looking for special niches. Like Federal Express, Airborne Freight Corp. and others, Emery makes overnight deliveries of small, lightweight envelopes and parcels. But, using its huge, three-year-old sorting and distribution hub in Dayton, Ohio, Emery has also made itself No. 1 in air shipments of heavy cargo.

And it is the largest international forwarder in the United States of documents, packages and parcels, a business in which Emery sees enormous growth potential.

"They've been trying to be all things to all people, and it's paying off," said Alfred Norling, an analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Emery's heavy-parcel business has been swelling because of the trend toward "just in time" inventory procedures by automakers and other major manufacturers. To cut financing costs, many of these companies have sought to reduce inventories at assembly plants from a five-day or more supply to one day's worth of stock on hand.

Such fine-tuned inventory control is difficult to accomplish, and manufacturers are increasingly relying on air-freight deliveries to prevent shortages of parts.

"The slighthead in the production process is making us turn to air freight," said Leonard J. Ricard, a General Motors executive responsible for inventory control at the company's assembly plants.

As more companies disperse plants worldwide,

#### Emery Air Freight

All dollar amounts in thousands,  
except per share data

Three months ended	1984	1983
Sept. 30		
Revenues	\$204,166	\$179,236
Net income	9,536	7,859
Earnings per share	\$0.51	\$0.45
Year ended		
Dec. 31		
Revenues	\$678,274	\$600,172
Net income	24,966	16,206
Earnings per share	\$1.45	\$0.65
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1983	\$322,804	
Current assets	132,647	
Current liabilities	98,968	
Long-term debt	30,000	
Book value per share, Dec. 31, 1983	\$6.69	
Stock price, Nov. 12, 1984		
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	18	
Stock price, 52-week range	26 1/4 - 11 1/4	
Employees, Dec. 31, 1983	4,900	
Headquarters	Wilton, Conn.	

Emery's international business has been growing even faster than the heavy-parcel sector. Emery estimates that its international freight forwarding unit, which had revenues of \$167.9 million last year, will yield more than \$1 billion in annual sales by 1990.

"The international arena is the next great growth opportunity for air freight," said John C. Emery Jr., the company's chairman and chief executive.

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

### New Indications Of a Slowdown Reported in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities was unchanged in October after declining 0.5 percent in September, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said business inventories rose 0.6 percent in September after a 0.9-percent rise in August, while sales slipped for the third straight month.

The two reports, taken with a report Wednesday that consumer spending declined in October, were viewed as further signs that the pace of U.S. economic growth had slowed dramatically.

The economy grew at an adjusted annual rate of 2.7 percent in the third quarter, compared with a rate of more than 8 percent in the first half.

In the report on industrial production, the Federal Reserve Board said the output index, base 1967, stood at 165.2 in October, 6.6 percent above the year-earlier level.

The September production decline had broken a string of 21 consecutive monthly advances and was the first decline since November 1982, the low point of the last recession.

The Commerce Department re-

port said that inventories rose to \$559.8 billion in September, the 15th consecutive monthly rise.

It also said sales dropped in September to \$408.9 billion, 0.5 percent less than the August level. Sales were down 0.1 percent in August after a 0.7-percent decline in July. It was the first time since mid-1982 that sales had posted three consecutive monthly declines.

The latest inventory and sales reports followed the report Wednesday that retail sales declined 0.1 percent in October, the third decline in four months.

"Consumer spending has not yet rebounded and therefore the economy has not yet rebounded," Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc., said Wednesday.

Retail sales dropped in July and August before rising in September. But the Commerce Department revised the September figure Wednesday to show a 1.2-percent increase, less than the 1.6-percent gain originally reported.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige predicted that consumer spending would pick up through the end of the year.

"Gains in auto sales, rising employment and high levels of consumer confidence indicate that sales growth will resume," he said in a statement. "After a flat third quarter, consumption spending should contribute moderately to fourth-quarter growth."

Two of the major U.S. automakers have announced rising sales for the first 10 days of November, but the declining sales of the third, General Motors Corp., put average sales for the three at 4.7 percent below the year-earlier level.

The three major automakers sold 188,775 cars in the 10-day period, down from 198,126 a year earlier. Ford Motor Co. said its sales rose 8.3 percent, and Chrysler Corp. posted an 18.4-percent gain. But General Motors Corp.'s sales fell 14.3 percent.

GM faced spot strikes in September in the United States and a nationwide Canadian shutdown of 12 days in October as it negotiated contracts with its hourly workers.

### Japan Resists Opening Its Markets, U.S. Aide Says

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Beryl W. Sprinkel, the U.S. Treasury undersecretary, accused Japan on Thursday of obstructing efforts to open its vast capital markets to the outside world and encourage use of the yen in international trade.

In a news conference here, Mr. Sprinkel spoke of "very troubling signs of violations of a U.S.-Japanese liberalization agreement signed in May."

Mr. Sprinkel said American officials were concerned by the "excessive protection of Japanese financial firms from direct competition by non-Japanese firms."

After two days of talks here on implementing the agreement, Mr. Sprinkel said he found "a general reluctance to allow competition to flourish in a range of areas."

While noting "excellent progress" in some areas, he said that "on many other issues, further progress is needed."

Tomomitsu Oba, Japan's vice minister of finance, appeared with Mr. Sprinkel at the news conference. He said the two countries differed on some issues and that the United States should not expect to get its way on all of them.

Mr. Sprinkel's words were the strongest from a senior U.S. official in recent months.

The United States wants its banks and companies to have access to Japan's capital markets, where low interest rates prevail. It also wants the yen to be used more in international trade, on the assumption that that will lessen the upward pressure on the dollar.

U.S. officials blame a cheap yen

for widening Japan's trade surplus with the United States, which is expected to exceed \$30 billion in 1984 and to continue growing.

The May agreement was another step in Japan's financial deregulation of recent years. It came in response both to foreign pressure and sentiment within Japan that banks had outgrown the tight controls imposed after World War II.

The May accord provides that foreign institutions be allowed into trust banking and management of pension funds, now worth more than \$60 billion. However, the Japanese argue that since only eight Japanese banks take part in this business, foreign participants should be held to that number.

Mr. Sprinkel said there should be no limit. He also said a bankers' acceptance market under development should have both yen- and dollar-denominated instruments and be open to securities houses.

The Japanese want to limit it to yen instruments; they have not committed themselves on which institutions will take part.

The Japanese propose to facilitate issues of Euroyen bonds and certificates of deposit, another commitment in the May agreement, by speeding up the application process.

Mr. Sprinkel also criticized Japan over the pace of interest rate deregulation, limitations on foreign companies' dealings in Japanese

government securities, steps to give the first foreign company a seat on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and methods of drafting regulations.

Foreign Trusts Considered

Mr. Oba later announced that Japan had told the United States that it was considering allowing up to eight foreign banks into the Japanese trust banking sector next year, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

He also said that issues of Euroyen certificates of deposit to be authorized beginning in December will need Finance Ministry permission only for their first issues.

Mr. Oba said Japan plans to permit foreign banks to set up new local banks to enter the trust-fund management market.

### Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Nov. 15, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EOT.

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Y
Amsterdam	3.248	4.224	112.81	36.73	101.14	5.89	134.95
Brussels	36.87	75.425	20.155	4.573	3.246	4.457	127.88
Frankfurt	2.947	2.74	12.38	1.687	86.27	4.354	121.45
London	1.242	3.748	11.465	2.705	4.223	73.25	3.083
Milan	1.844	2.338	62.19	20.75	30.38	34.29	30.68
New York	1.242	2.972	8.175	1.463	3.59	60.06	2.495
Paris	11.185	11.465	307.92	4.733	72.17	15.07	27.48
Tokyo	242.75	365.98	81.83	26.57	1.271	75.25	40.67
Zurich	2.443	3.854	40.45	26.89	0.125	73.84	4.806
1 BCU	0.752	0.893	2.222	4.854	1.983	2.518	45.871
1000	1.242	0.7973	2.9235	6.1489	1.8847	3.3887	40.368

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Y
Swiss	1.1628	1.2025	17.48	0.565	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Australia	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Austria	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Belgium	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Canada	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Denmark	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. France	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Germany	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Italy	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622
U.S. Japan	0.6818	0.8118	1.0411	0.4657	0.4657	5.075	1.7622

Source: Reuters. U.S. dollar = 100 cents. (1) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (2) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (3) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (4) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (5) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (6) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (7) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (8) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (9) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (10) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (11) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (12) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (13) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (14) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (15) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (16) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (17) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (18) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (19) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (20) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (21) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (22) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (23) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (24) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. 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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Disney Plans to Show A Loss of \$64 Million

By Robert J. Cole  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Walt Disney Productions, operating under new management for less than two months, says it is taking a \$166-million write-off for the fourth quarter and will therefore show a loss for the period of \$64 million. The company earned \$24.5 million in the fourth quarter a year ago.

## Peugeot Seeking \$223 Million in Government Aid

PARIS — Peugeot SA has made a request to the French government's Industrial Modernization Fund for \$223 million in low-interest loans to help with the development of a new Citroën 'commodore' car, a Peugeot spokesman said.

The loans, which carry an interest rate of 9.25 percent, would be used to equip the Autan-sous-Bois car plant near Paris to make the new model.

The fund, which was created last year, has not yet responded to the Peugeot request, the spokesman said. The fund loaned Peugeot about 700 million francs this year to modernize its Talbot subsidiary's Poissy plant to enable it to produce a replacement for its Horizon model.

A spokesman for state-owned Renault, which received 750 million francs from the fund in 1984, said his company remains interested in the possibility of further subsidizing loans from the fund. He added that it is too early to talk about a specific request for 1985.

close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Disney closed Wednesday at \$58.375, up 62.5 cents in light trading.

Martin Rimm, who follows Disney for First Boston Corp., said the write-off represented "a final break with the past and the practices of prior management."

In a statement announcing results for the quarter ended Sept. 30 and the full year, Disney said the loss resulted from "management's decision to account for certain unusual charges" in the quarter. It said \$112 million represented write-downs to "expected net realizable values" for films and television properties in release, production and development.

A sum of \$40 million, it said, was for the abandonment of projects that had been considered for Disneyland or Walt Disney World.

The remaining charges, Disney said, represented reserves for corporate expenses and other matters. Disney's new top executives, Michael D. Eisner, chairman, and Frank Wells, president, said they had concluded "that efforts must immediately focus on the rejuvenation of our motion picture and television business, the roots of success of Walt Disney Productions."

Expansion of Disney's theme parks in California and Florida would continue, they said, but at "pre-Epcot Center levels." Epcot was opened two years ago in Florida at a cost of \$1.2 billion.

## W. German Electrical Unit Is Optimistic

By Warren Geller  
International Herald Tribune  
FRANKFURT — The West German electrical industry expects to show a 10-percent increase in sales this year, to 135 billion Deutsche marks (\$66.2 billion), after recording a 9.4-percent rise in the first three quarters, the ZVEI industrial association said Thursday.

Rudolf Scheid, ZVEI's president, said he expects the industry's strong recovery to continue through 1985, at a slightly slower 8-percent growth rate. That would bring sales to 146 billion DM.

Mr. Scheid said earnings as a percent of total sales are expected to improve this year to 2 percent, from last year's 1 to 1.2 percent. He said an increase in capacity use, to 83 percent in the third quarter from 79 percent a year earlier, would help this.

The industry association said employment is expected to increase by 20,000 this year and as much as an additional 28,000 in 1985. The sector now employs about 930,000 workers.

Production for the first nine months was up a real 7.9 percent, and is expected to finish the year up 7 percent, Mr. Scheid said. He estimated a 5-percent to 6-percent increase for 1985.

Mr. Scheid said that production losses related to the May-June metalworkers' strike had been largely recovered. He noted that orders surged 28 percent in July, 14.5 percent in August and 9.9 percent in September from year-earlier levels.

Exports accounted for 45 percent of production in the first three quarters, jumping by 17 percent to 58 billion DM.

## Plessey Reports 9.4% Fall in 2d-Quarter Profit

REUTERS  
LONDON — Plessey Co. on Thursday reported a second quarter pretax profit of £38.7 million (\$48.7 million), down 9.4 percent from £42.7 million last year. For the first half, which ended Sept. 28, pretax profit was £80.9 million, down slightly from £88.0 million last year, the company said.

The price of Plessey shares fell Thursday on the London Stock Exchange to £2.14 a share from £2.26 following the announcement of the first-half results, which were well below market expectations, stock market traders said.

Analysis had expected second quarter pretax profits to be in the range of £43 million to £45 million. Plessey said an excellent performance by the office-systems business in Britain was offset partly by losses on System X digital-ex-

change production caused by high startup costs and lower margins. Activity in cable television was suspended because of uncertainties in the British market.

In the United States, there were fewer orders, especially in the second quarter, for both Digital Central Office and private office equipment.

Plessey said there was a substantial increase in the sales and profit for defense systems, but this did not compensate for the reduction in sales and profit in its radar and military communications businesses.

Expected lower deliveries of radar in the second half materialized, while a general fall in exports to the Middle East hurt the market for tactical radio communications, it said.

The electronic systems division continued new product development and has increased marketing spending to secure major export opportunities, the company reported.

Plessey said there was a cash outflow of £113.7 million in the first half.

The acquisition of a 35-percent interest in the Italian firm Elettronica cost £20.1 million, and £40.8 million was invested in fixed assets, it said. But the group said the largest outflow was for working capital to support future product growth.

Plessey is currently engaged in a large investment program, including a £50-million semiconductor plant project announced earlier this year, Chairman John Clark said.

Mr. Clark said Plessey is using its cash reserves to strengthen its long-

er-term market and product position.

In addition to acquisitions such as Stromberg-Carlson Corp. in the United States, the group is investing in high-volume plant for the System X telephone exchange and for silicon integrated circuits.

To the first half, Plessey said, telecommunications results were flat with an unchanged profit of £31.3 million. Electronic systems profit was £15.6 million, down from £19 million a year ago. Aerospace and engineering improved to £10 million from £7.5 million.

Microelectronics and components showed increased pretax profit of £7.6 million compared with £5.4 million. Computer peripherals had a loss of £136,000 compared with a loss of £186,000.

Group services showed £3.7 million profit up from £3 million.

## COMPANY NOTES

American Express Co. said that it had added \$200 million to the surplus of its American Express Fund Inc., most of which was to comply with a ruling by the California Insurance Department.

About \$130 million of the infusion was to offset adjustments to the Fireman's Fund statutory reserves.

Anglo American/De Beers has agreed to buy the remaining 60 percent of Empress Consolidated Sudamerica of Panama for an undisclosed sum, an Anglo American group statement said.

Anglo American said it had a 40-percent stake in Empress since late 1981.

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. announced a drop in combined net profit to \$2.3 million Australian dollars (\$45 million) from \$2.7 million dollars for its finance units, Finance Corp. of

Australia and Esanda Ltd., in the year ended Sept. 30.

Baldwin-Union Corp., a financial-services company undergoing reorganization under provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, said it has sold its majority interest in a group of 23 Colorado banks. The sale gives the company \$105 million in cash, the company president, Peter A. Martorella Jr., said.

The banks were sold to Ameritrust Corp. of Cleveland.

BL PLC's Austin-Rover plant at Cowley, Oxford, resumed limited production of Montego cars despite the continued strike, a BL spokesman said. Production of Metros, at about 10 percent of the normal rate, continued at Longbridge, Birmingham, where 700 workers returned, bringing the total there to 1,800. About 100 more workers reported back at Cowley.

General Nutrition Inc., which runs a chain of 1,000 health-food stores and is based in Pittsburgh, has been indicted on charges of improperly promoting one of its products, oil of primrose, Gary A. Daum, the president of General Nutrition, was also indicted, along with two other officers.

Izod Ltd., a unit of General Mills Inc., will post a loss in the 1985 fiscal year, which ends in May 1986, the company announced. The loss will cost General Mills 45 cents to 55 cents a share this fiscal year, the company said. Izod contributes 10 percent of General Mills' operating earnings. General Mills said Izod would cut its work force by "a substantial" number of people.

Nova Park AG, the hotel group, said it appointed European Banking Co. to assist with financial restructuring of the group. The Lon-

don-based merchant bank will evaluate existing proposed solutions and, if necessary, will help implement the restructuring strategy, the group said.

Singapore Airlines is continuing studies of privatization proposals and expects to offer some shares to the public, probably early in 1986, the deputy chairman, Lim Chin Beng, said. The airline is 80-percent owned by the government and 20-percent by employees.

TRW Inc. and DAB Industries Inc. on Wednesday terminated negotiations for the takeover of DAB by TRW, the companies said in a joint statement. Options and related proxies granted to TRW by owners of a majority of DAB's common stock also are being terminated, the companies said.

## Elf Reorganizes to Push Biotechnology Interests

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As part of a major reorganization of its biotechnology interests, Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, France's state-controlled oil company, plans to double its annual investments in the sector to about 200 million francs (\$22.3 million) and may purchase interests in companies abroad.

The reorganization, announced at a news conference Thursday by Elf's chairman, Michel Pequeure, will include the acquisition of Rousselot SA, France's largest gelatin manufacturer, by Elf's main biotechnology affiliate, Sanofi.

Sanofi already owns a 67.8-percent interest in Rousselot. The transaction, estimated to be worth about 200 million francs, will involve Rousselot's private shareholders being offered two shares of Sanofi for each share held.

Sanofi will be given responsibility for the development of other biotechnology research and production units in the Elf group. They will be placed under the direction of René Sauder, the president of Sanofi and Elf's managing director for chemicals, Mr. Pequeure said.

"The reorganization and expansion is designed to provide us with a strong position on the world market," he said.

He added that the company plans no layoffs in connection with the moves, which are scheduled to be completed within several months.

Mr. Pequeure later told reporters that his five-year strategy was to substantially expand the company's biotechnology activities, which now account for about 10 billion francs in sales, or 8 percent of total group turnover.

## Dow Chemical Agrees To Purchase Texize

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Dow Chemical Co. said Thursday that it has agreed to buy Morton Thielco's Texize Division, manufacturer of household cleaning products, for cash and stock valued at about \$256 million.

Dow said it will surrender the 1.4 million shares of Morton Thielco common stock it acquired earlier this year, and \$131 million in cash.

## Emery Finds Niche Abroad

(Continued from Page 17)

uove officer. "We want to dominate that business the same way Federal dominates domestic air express."

Mr. Emery, 60, is the son of the company's founder. He has made some radical changes since he was named chairman in 1979. He broke Emery's tradition of being a steady debt-free company that forwarded freight on the larger airlines rather than operate its own fleet. Under his leadership, Emery cut its dividend, borrowed \$130 million, purchased 24 Boeing 727s and, in 1981, built its Dayton sorting center.

"We had to change to survive," Mr. Emery said at the company's headquarters here. "And now is a fortunate time for Emery."

The company said third-quarter net income increased 21.8 percent, to \$9.5 million, or 51 cents a share, from \$7.8 million, or 45 cents a share. Revenues advanced 14 percent, to \$204.2 million. For the first nine months, the company's net income increased 24.3 percent to \$23.9 million, or \$1.26 a share, from \$17.8 million, or \$1.05 a share. Revenues increased 22 percent, to \$596.8 million.

Emery's stock, which traded as low as \$7 a share in 1982, rose to a high of \$26.625 in December. It has since fallen to close Monday at \$18, down 12.5 cents, in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Parcels weighing more than 70 pounds (31.7 kilograms) are the biggest part of the company's domestic air freight business, contributing almost double the revenues of the lighter parcels. A 99-pound box shipped overnight from New York in Los Angeles, for example, would be billed at \$126.25, the company said, compared to \$14 for a two-pound parcel.

Mr. Emery said General Electric and General Motors, each with monthly bills exceeding \$2 million, are among its largest customers.

But Emery seems certain to face mounting competition.

Just this year, Federal Express, which had limited parcels to 70 pounds, raised its ceiling to 150 pounds.

The United Parcel Service, the huge, privately held carrier that entered the overnight air freight business in 1982, has raised its maximum weight to 70 pounds from 50.

Emery, which boasts it will take anything — pianos, machine tools, computers, once a miniature submarine — imposes no upper limit.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
15 November 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following international symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (D) = daily; (W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = annually.

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## CO-OPERATIVE BANK P.L.C.

U.S.\$25,000,000

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1986

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes that for the six months from

19th November, 1984 to 20th May, 1985 the Notes will bear an interest rate of

10% per annum with a coupon amount of U.S.\$53.08

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 9th November, 1984.

## Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

## Ministry of Development &amp; New Communities for Housing &amp; Land Reclamation Research &amp; Studies Authority

Call

addressed to local and world tourist companies and organizations specialized in management and exploitation of Tourist Centers in Sea Resorts

for management and exploitation of Morakia Village on the North Western Coast from km. 50.500 to km. 52 West of Alexandria

New Communities organization calls local and world tourist companies and organizations specialized in management and exploitation of Tourist Centers in Sea Resorts to submit their technical and financial offers for management and exploitation of the Morakia Model Tourist Village lying between km. 50.500 and km. 52 away from Alexandria.

Specifications may be withdrawn according to the following date:

1. Name and address of place where specifications are available: Research & Studies Authority, 1 Ismail Abaza St., Kasr El Aini, 2nd floor, Cairo, Egypt.

2. Deadline for withdrawing tender documents: 15th December, 1984.

3. Deadline for submitting tenders: 15th January, 1985.

4. Price of tender documents: LE 500 (Five Hundred Egyptian Pounds).

The above-mentioned village has been designed according to the most up-to-date world model standards and may accommodate 10,000 summer visitors per day. It will be built in two phases and will start receiving tourists and summer visitors from summer 1985.

Morakia Village would consist of the following facilities:

Tourist Buildings Area 1 Area 2 Area 3 Area 4 Area 5 Area 6 Total Units No.

Tourist Hotel — — — — — 150 beds 150



Stock Div. Yld. PE Sig. 10% High Low Close

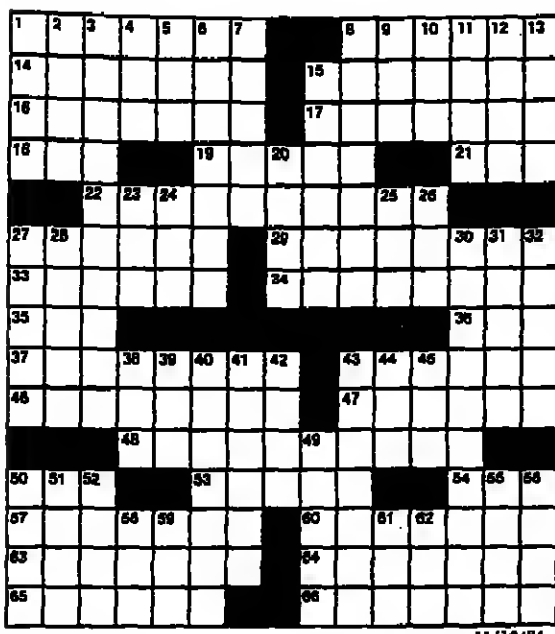
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**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]









**ACROSS**

1 May and Malbin  
8 Companion of feathered  
14 St. Francis' shaven crown  
15 "— of You," 1951 hit song  
16 Demolished  
17 Friend of François  
19 Indonesian island  
21 Siesta  
22 Gainsay  
23 Crooner Rudy  
24 Derivative of oil of peppermint  
33 Stood fast  
34 Zenda character  
35 Dream  
36 "Ink Dinka" song  
37 He cries wolf  
43 John and Priscilla  
46 Number in "Lucia"  
47 Lower in value  
48 Kind of jacket  
50 Secret D.C. group  
53 Zeal

**DOWN**

54 Composer Nicholas  
57 Great Britain  
60 Empty  
63 Valuable sheep  
64 Became  
65 "— of You," 1951 hit song  
66 Beverly Hills sights  
1 Sundance  
2 Kid's girl  
3 Our section  
4 Big letdown  
5 "Life—  
6 Not any, in Nimes  
7 Assembled  
8 Exodus commemoration  
9 Ends  
10 Prefers with puns  
11 Downfall  
12 This, to Tomás  
13 Profound  
15 She decorates  
20 Feature at the Guggenheim  
23 What Father William was  
24 Born  
25 Parts of dolls  
26 However, in poetry  
27 Spanish linear  
28 White poplar  
29 "Terms of —," 1983 film  
31 Eatery signs  
32 Notched, as a last  
33 Way to go: Abbr.  
39 — ling (Mme. Chiang Kai-shek)  
40 Proud papa's proclamation  
41 Cubic meters  
42 Watch the store  
43 They idolize  
44 Actor Ayres  
45 U.K. award for women  
49 Chief of U.S. field forces: 1952  
50 Bowie or Besuregard in W.W. II  
51 Elbe feeder  
52 Italian sausage center  
53 Suit one to  
54 Joins  
58 Laughter, in Lyon  
59 Elects  
61 Falls, for one  
62 Collette heroine

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU PUT THESE FINGERS IN ITS EYES AND YOUR THUMB IN ITS NOSE."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

And I thought I was doing great!

THE REASON SO MANY OF US ARE DISCONTENTED WITH OUR LOT THESE DAYS IS THAT IT'S NO LONGER THIS.

Print answer here: 

Yesterday's Jumbles: DELVE, EVENT, SNAPPY, OSSIFY. Answer: What the nervous disco jockey lives on—SPINNS &amp; NEEDLES.

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	18	8	Algeria	22	12
Amsterdam	12	5	Amsterdam	12	5
Antwerp	12	5	Antwerp	12	5
Berlin	12	5	Berlin	12	5
Brussels	12	5	Brussels	12	5
Copenhagen	12	5	Copenhagen	12	5
Dublin	12	5	Dublin	12	5
Edinburgh	12	5	Edinburgh	12	5
Frankfurt	12	5	Frankfurt	12	5
Geneva	12	5	Geneva	12	5
Hamburg	12	5	Hamburg	12	5
London	12	5	London	12	5
Los Angeles	12	5	Los Angeles	12	5
Milan	12	5	Milan	12	5
Moscow	12	5	Moscow	12	5
Munich	12	5	Munich	12	5
Nairobi	12	5	Nairobi	12	5
Paris	12	5	Paris	12	5
Rome	12	5	Rome	12	5
Stockholm	12	5	Stockholm	12	5
Tokyo	12	5	Tokyo	12	5
Zurich	12	5	Zurich	12	5

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: Channel: 5-10; FRANKFURT: Rain, Temp. 2-8; LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; MOSCOW: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; ROME: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; STOCKHOLM: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; TOKYO: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15; ZURICH: Cloudy, Temp. 12-15.

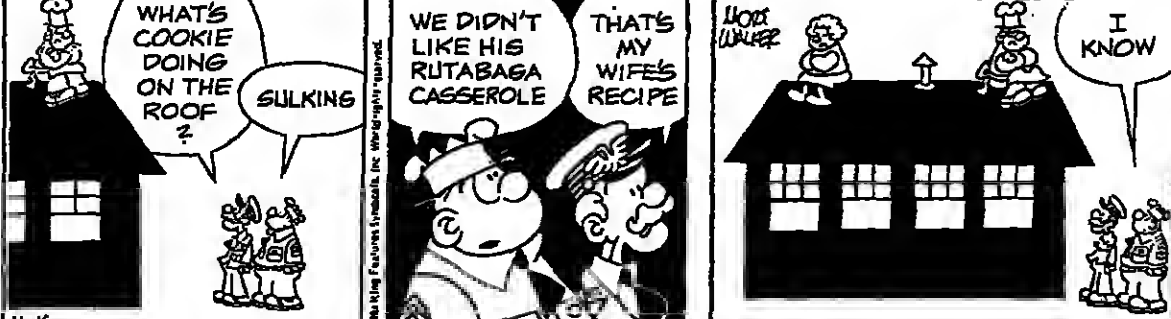
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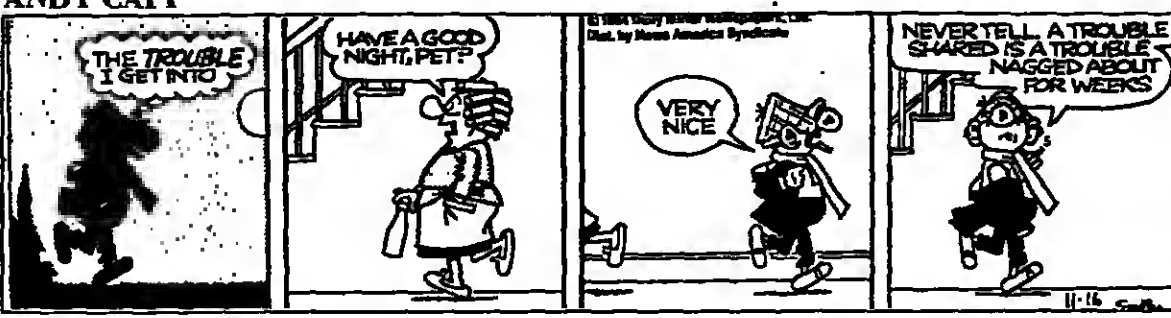
## BLONDIE



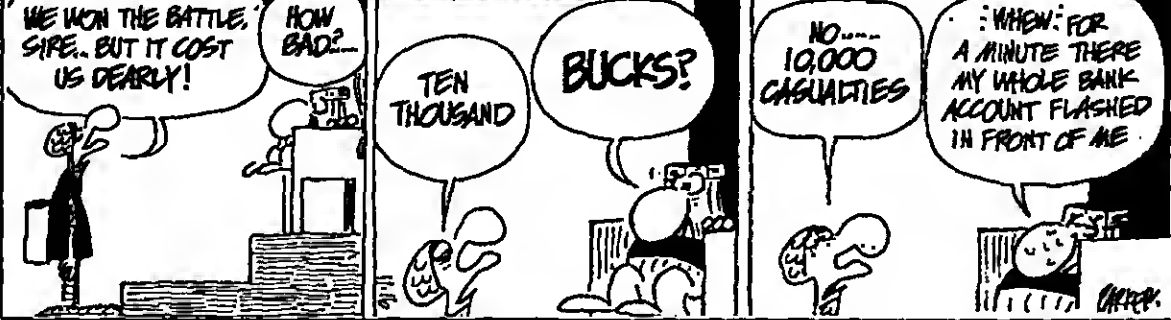
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

## LOVE, ANARCHY, AND EMMA GOLDMAN: A Biography

By Candace Falk. 603 pp. \$25.00. Holt, Rinehart &amp; Winston, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10175.

## EMMA GOLDMAN: An Intimate Life

By Alice Wexler. 339 pp. \$19.95. Pantheon, 101 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

I began with my dog, Emma, a beautiful combination Irish setter and golden retriever, with an alternately wild and loving disposition...

In 1975 Candace Falk, at that time a doctoral candidate in political theory, dropped by to visit a friend who worked in a guitar shop in Chicago. When he found out that the dog with her was called "Red Emma Goldman," he recalled having seen some of Emma Goldman's letters in a room at the back of the shop a few years before. It turned out that there was a huge cache of correspondence — hundreds of passionate outpourings, all signed "Mommy," and all addressed to Ben Reitman, the doctor who was Emma's lover from 1908 to 1917.

Falk, who is now editor of the Emma Goldman Papers Project, was initially reluctant to make the letters public, but when it turned out that many other letters of the same kind were available in libraries and archives, she decided to make use of them in writing a book that puts far more emphasis on Goldman's private life than any previous biography. She also drew them to the attention of Alice Wexler, who had already embarked on her own biography of Goldman.

Inevitably both biographers find themselves covering a good deal of the same ground, especially when they describe the high points of Goldman's career as an anarchist firebrand — the most powerful orator the movement possessed in America — from the 1890s onward. Even so, the two books complement each other quite well. Wexler has a surer touch than Falk when it comes to Emma's early life in Eastern Europe and immigrant America, her Jewish background, the family pressures against which she reacted but which also did so much to shape her personality. On the other hand she unaccountably breaks off with Emma's deportation from the United States in 1919, when she still had more than 20 years to live, and it is to Falk that one must turn for the rest of the story — the return to Russia, the bitter disillusionment with Lenin's revolution, the long exile in Western Europe and Canada.

Wexler's general approach is cooler and more detached than Falk's, but she conveys much the same impression of the Reimann affair. Indeed, there is something to be said for a more compressed version than the full-blown one Falk provides. Emma's letters are torrid, theatrical, completely uninhibited; their initial impact is rather startling. But for the uninvolved reader, a little purple passion goes a long way, especially when much of it is couched in a private erotic language — all too easily decoded — about "the treasure box," "Mt. Blanc and Mt. Jura," and so forth.

Whatever her private faults, Goldman had public qualities that are hard not to admire — warmth, steadfastness, a broad humanity. Whether these biographies reveal someone in whose grasp of fundamental social problems one would have much faith is another matter, but neither Wexler nor Falk call her political stance into serious question. They have a good story to tell, and they are content to tell it as well they can.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.



Emma Goldman in 1934.

The affair was neither the first nor the last in Goldman's life — far from it — but it was undoubtedly the one that caused her the most anguish. Reitman had much to recommend him in her eyes. He had an instinctive sympathy for social outcasts, for instance (Goldman studying medicine he had lived as a hobnob), and without being a convinced anarchist himself he stood by her in public in ways that sometimes called for considerable courage. But as a lover he was a tough proposition — willful, self-centered, childishly crude, frequently unfaithful. And through all his adventures he remained permanently in thrall to his mother. When he first read D. H. Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers," he immediately — and excitedly — identified himself with that novel's mother-fixated hero.

Yes it would be very wide of the mark to think of Emma as his hapless victim. Not only did she reject his pleas to set up home with him and have children, she was also an overpowering force, determined to exact submission.

In Reitman, after a fashion, she met her match. The only other man in her life who measured up to her (but as a "chum," rather than a lover) was Alexander Berkman, the anarchist comrade with whom her name will always be linked. For all his notoriety, Berkman was a less flamboyant figure than Reitman, but he had his moments. While he was waiting to be deported to Russia together with Emma, and he heard that Henry Clay Frick, the tycoon he had tried to shoot a quarter of a century before, had just died, he is said to have murmured: "Deported by God."

Whether her private faults, Goldman had public qualities that are hard not to admire — warmth, steadfastness, a broad humanity. Whether these biographies reveal someone in whose grasp of fundamental social problems one would have much faith is another matter, but neither Wexler nor Falk call her political stance into serious question. They have a good story to tell, and they are content to tell it as well they can.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal South was able to set a very unusual trap, and East duly fell into it.

A normal auction led to four spades, which would have been defeated by an opening heart lead, or by the club ace if followed by a heart shift. But West made the normal lead of the diamond jack, and South won in his hand with the ace.

South can assume that the diamond suit will run, and the routine play is to cash the spade ace and continue the suit. This succeeds if the trumps break evenly or if a singleton king happens to fall. But it fails in this case.

South decides not to worry

about a singleton king. Instead he led the trump queen from his hand at the second trick. If East allows this to win, the contract cannot be made, but no other play would have been any better. East obliged by taking his spade king.

Now there was no defense. East shifted to a heart, and South won with the ace and led a trump to the jack. He continued trumps, taking the marked finesse against the ten, and eventually ran diamonds to make an overtrick.

A rather better defense for East after winning the spade king is to return a diamond, but South can afford to continue diamonds, planning to throw hearts. East can ruff the

fourth round, but South is able to overruff and draw trumps, ending in dummy to score the last diamond.

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## SPORTS

# Monte Carlo Races Canceled by FISA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) Thursday canceled next year's Monaco Grand Prix and the Monte Carlo Rally over a dispute between the federation and the organizers.

FISA's president, Jean-Marie Balestre, announced that both the world's oldest and most famous Formula One race and its most prestigious rally would not be held in 1985.

The Monte Carlo Rally was first run in 1911; the Monaco Grand Prix dates to 1929.

"Because of the unilateral break of negotiations by the Monaco authorities there is no further possibility that either of these events be held," Balestre said.

The Automobile Club of Monaco will be expelled from the International Automobile Federation (FIA), Balestre announced. FISA is FIA's sporting arm.

On Thursday, Jean Herli, a member of the Monaco government's cabinet, blamed Balestre for the impasse that led to Monaco breaking off talks in the dispute.

"He said the Automobile Club of Monaco would oppose the cancellation of the races the FISA's general meeting and, if necessary, through the courts."

The dispute centered on the Monaco club's contract with the U.S. television network ABC for rights to televise the Grand Prix. The club signed a contract with ABC lasting through 1987 without the approval of FIA authorities.

The dispute over the Monte Carlo Rally concerned an anticipated demand by the French Automobile Federation, whose president is also Balestre, for a levy of one million francs (\$110,000) for use of French territory.

Monaco's government said Wednesday that it had failed in its efforts to mediate the dispute between the Automobile Club of Monaco and FISA.

The French government also said Wednesday that it had ended off its attempts to settle the dispute, saying that discussions to improve relations between Monaco and FISA had broken down.

"The government established direct contact with the presidents of the three organizations," the statement said. "Three meetings did not result in a reconciliation of their points of view. The presidents of the federations confirmed most of

their claims, which have no real justification."

Monaco's government said "under these conditions, the government has ended its mediation, undertaken in the concern of defending the sports interests and economy of Monaco, but also of the French regions concerned."

Balestre had given Monaco a deadline of midnight Thursday night to comply with federation demands.

FIA said the Monaco government's statement had to be regarded by FISA as a final rejection of "advantageous compromise proposals it had put forward."

"As a result... the Monte Carlo Rally is excluded from the world rally championship," FIA said, and would be replaced in the World Championships for Makes and Drivers by the Swedish Rally, Feb. 15-17. The Monte Carlo event was due to have started Jan. 26.

The date of May 19, 1985, when Monaco would have staged the Grand Prix, was open for another race on the 1985 calendar.

Balestre said that he had extended from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 the deadline for final decisions on the Dallas and New York Grand Prix races "at the pressing request" of the Automobile Competitions Committee of the United States.

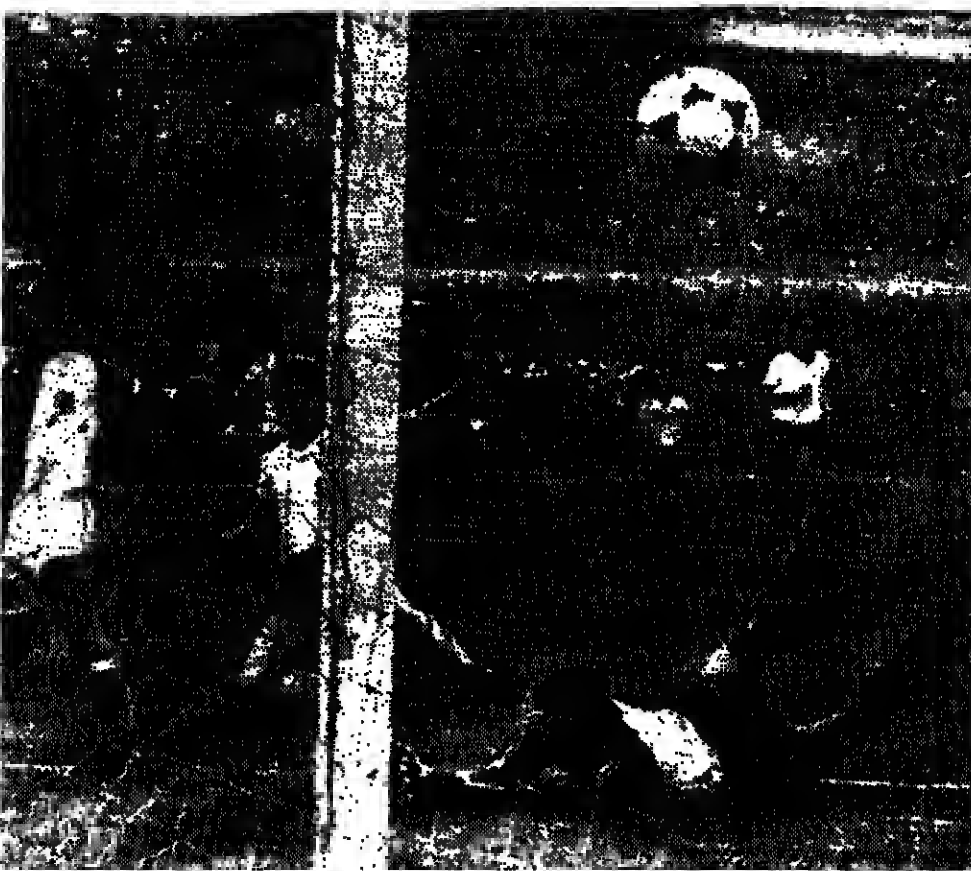
He said, however, he was "sceptical" that the New York race would take place, noting it had been scheduled for the past three years, but not held.

If New York drops out, it would be replaced by a race through the streets of Rome at a date to be fixed later, he said.

Balestre would not rule out the possibility of reinstating the Grand Prix race if Monaco repaid, but he pointed out that would be impossible if another race formally applied for the May 19 date.

Balestre said FIA, holder of the television rights of all other Grand Prix races, should replace the Monaco club as signatory of the club's agreement with ABC. He also wanted Monaco to drop three legal suits against FISA.

The Monaco Automobile Club had argued that it had been dealing with ABC since 1961. When the club renewed the contract in 1983 for a further two years FISA's ruling that all television contracts be handled by the Formula One Constructors' Association had not been ratified. (UPI, Reuters, AP, AP)



Tony Woodcock, behind the post, scores England's seventh goal in an 8-0 rout of Turkey.

## England's Coach Revels in 8-0 Victory

United Press International

LONDON — England's coach, Bobby Robson, could hardly contain his delight Thursday after his soccer team crushed Turkey, 8-0, in Istanbul in their World Cup Group Three qualifying match.

"We did everything we had to, it all came good for us," Robson said. "It was a terrific performance."

Robson scored three times as England, following up its 5-0 defeat of Finland in its opening match last month, moved closer to the World Cup finals in Mexico in 1986.

But the pleased reaction to England's victory was tempered with realism. "With respect to the Turks we are doing the job at the moment, the hardest part is yet to come," said Robson, a view shared by every British newspaper.

The Guardian newspaper said, "while England's success has to be judged once again in the light of the poverty of the opposition, it can only be repeated that even the poorest teams can be hard to beat without accurate finishing."

After the debate, Jupp Derwall, the former West German manager

who has been advisor to the Turkish national team for the last six months, resigned Thursday.

Derwall, who will stay on in Istanbul as manager of the Galatasaray club, blamed the players for his decision.

"The Turkish footballers had no discipline and a wrong mental attitude," he said.

In another Group Three match, Thursday, "If we had lost we would have been compelled to think of replacing Huf. Now, after this success, we have an reason to look for another team manager."

Kurt Jara, who had been lured back from two years of self-imposed exile, scored the only goal.

In other action, Denmark shut out the Republic of Ireland, 3-0, in Copenhagen to move to the top of the Group Six standings. Preben Elkjaer-Larsen scored twice and took his tally to 27 goals in 46 international games.

Scotland beat Spain, 3-1, in Glasgow in Group Seven as Kenny Dalglish scored his 30th international goal, equalling Scotland's record set by Dennis Law in the 1960s and 1970s.

Wales beat Iceland, 3-1, in Group Seven in Cardiff. Journalists sometimes are not as good I can get irritated. I am not a diplomat.

Austria's 1-0 victory over the Netherlands in Vienna in Group Five saved the job of Erich Hof.

The president of Austria's soccer association, Josef Manhart, said Thursday, "If we had lost we would have been compelled to think of replacing Hof. Now, after this success, we have an reason to look for another team manager."

Kurt Jara, who had been lured back from two years of self-imposed exile, scored the only goal.

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Wales beat Iceland, 3-1, in Group Seven in Cardiff.

# Baseball Opens Contract Talks

TV Revenues Among Disputes Cited by Owners and Players

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Baseball players and club owners have opened talks on a new labor contract, with both sides expressing hope that they could avoid the hostility that led to a two-month shutdown of the major leagues three years ago.

But both sides also conceded that at least three areas of conflict had been broached at the meeting: player benefits, salary arbitration and changes in the free-agent system. And they offered no assurance that they could reach agreement before the current contract ends on Dec. 31 or before spring training starts in February.

"Neither side could afford to go through a long strike again," said Lee MacPhail, former president of the American League, who replaced Ray Gribbs as chief negotiator for the owners this year. "Both sides stressed that we must conduct these talks in a different way, with a different tone, without the acrimony that contributed in the length of the strike in 1981."

Donald Fehr, acting executive director of the players association, was asked if both sides had been chastened by the strike, and replied:

"I hope both sides were chastened. We all recalled the strike in our opening remarks. We didn't dwell on it, but we didn't pretend it hadn't happened. We all expressed a desire to conduct these negotiations fairly, in the proper manner, with a proper tone."

The players and owners met for 90 minutes Wednesday in the office of the Player Relations Committee, which handles labor matters for the 26 clubs. Their mission was to write a new Basic Agreement, or industry code. It usually runs four years, and covers a wide range of terms from minimum pay to travel, pensions, benefits, salary arbitration and the rules of the free-agent system.

The negotiations in 1981 broke down over the issue of compensating teams that lost players as free agents. The players went on strike on June 12, and the big leagues were shut down for 50 days.

Calculating the clubs' contribution to the players' benefits plan is expected to be the foremost issue in this year's talks.

The dispute over benefits goes back to 1969, and may now become the most crucial issue in the talks. The clubs now contribute \$155

million a year to the players' benefits plan. But the players contend that the amount should be linked to the national television contract, which recently quadrupled in value to \$1.1 billion for six years.

"We have an obligation to provide benefits," MacPhail said, "but where it comes from is up to us. The players say we've been giving one-third of the clubs' TV revenue. The clubs don't admit there is any relationship to TV. In the past, both sides have stipulated that they each view the matter differently. Now, there's been a big escalation in broadcast revenue, and the numbers have changed."

However, LeFevre said that he "wouldn't rule out another offer" at some point in the future.

The American League team has been for sale since shortly after the death in August 1983 of F.J. O'Neill, who owned about 52 percent of the team.

## Offer for Indians Ended

David E. LeFevre, a New York lawyer, formally withdrew on Wednesday his estimated \$41-million offer to buy the Cleveland Indians' baseball team, because of continued litigation involving some of the team's minority stockholders. The Associated Press reported.

However, LeFevre said that he "wouldn't rule out another offer" at some point in the future.

The American League team has been for sale since shortly after the death in August 1983 of F.J. O'Neill, who owned about 52 percent of the team.

# Expos Opt for Rodgers As Weaver Stays Retired

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Buck Rodgers, a former Milwaukee Brewer manager, has been named manager of the Montreal Expos, filling the last available managerial spot in the major leagues for 1985.

Rodgers, 46, was given a two-year contract. The Expos' general manager, Murray Cook, said Wednesday, Cook said Rodgers was hired after it became clear that Earl Weaver, the former manager of Baltimore, was not interested.

"I don't care if I'm the first, second or 35th choice," said Rodgers, who became the fourth Expos manager in five seasons. "I'm very happy to be here."

Weaver, 54, has been in the broadcast booth the past two seasons, but his contract with ABC has expired.

He said Wednesday that he had been dropped by ABC and had decided he would not manage in 1985.

"I had six job offers this year," Weaver said. "I decided that this year, ABC or not ABC, this would be my last full year of retirement." He refused to name the clubs that had contacted him.

Cook said the Expos never made a specific proposal to Weaver because it already had become clear that he was not interested in the job.

"Unfortunately, I haven't been able — within myself — to have that feeling of desire to put out seven days a week seven months a

year," Weaver said. "I couldn't make myself do the things that would have to be done in order to become a winner," he said. "And I want to be a winner."

But he added, "Maybe these feelings will come back to me. As of now, they haven't."

Cook said former California Angels Manager Jim Fregosi also had been in the running, but "basically, the only two choices we had were Earl and Buck Rodgers."

Last season, Rodgers, who has a reputation as a disciplinarian, managed the Expos Class AAA club in Indianapolis to first place in the American Association.

"I made some mistakes in Milwaukee," said Rodgers, who reportedly became estranged from many Brewers players while managing there from 1980-1982. "We all make mistakes starting out. I'll make some mistakes in Montreal, too."

The Expos finished fifth last season with a record of 78-83.

Rodgers, who managed the Caracas winter league team this off-season, said he was optimistic because of the Expos' attitude. Both Rodgers and the club's front office realize some changes must be made.

"If I would have come here and they told me they didn't plan to do anything because they thought last year was just a bad season, I would have thought, 'Oh, boy,'" Rodgers said. "But they realize that some changes are necessary."

# Rally in Last Minute Sparks Penguins Over Jets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Warren Young scored two goals in the final minute of regulation play set up Mario Lemieux's overtime goal to give the Pittsburgh Penguins a 4-3 victory over the Winnipeg Jets to National Hockey League action Wednesday night.

Lemieux pounced on a Moe Mantha rebound just inside the left face-off circle and fired a quick wrist shot from 15 feet (5 meters) out to beat goaltender Marc Behrend with 1:06 left in the five-minute overtime.

In other NHL games, Montreal held Wayne Gretzky without a point for the first time this season in beating Edmonton, 4-2; Buffalo stopped Boston, 4-2; Los Angeles

beat Toronto, 4-3; Quebec outscored St. Louis, 7-3; Chicago defeated the New York Rangers, 6-4; and Vancouver nipped Detroit, 3-2.

Pittsburgh trailed, 3-1, but with

## NHL FOCUS

47 seconds left in the game, Young scored his 12th of the season. He then tied the score when he stopped John Chabot's pass with his skate and lifted a backhand shot to Behrend's stick side with 12 seconds left. The Jets were serving a penalty for having too many men on the ice.

"I hope it was a character-builder," said Pittsburgh Coach Bob Berry, whose team snapped a four-game losing streak.

Earlier Pittsburgh goalie Michel Dion made a series of brilliant glove saves on four breakaways in the second period to keep the Penguins in the game.

"You can't be shooting the puck into the glove, you can't be shooting it into the pads," said the Jets' coach, Barry Long. "That would have been the difference in the hockey game had we scored earlier. It would have taken much of their game plan away."

"We got behind late in the game and it seemed maybe we got a break or two but we made our mistakes happen," said Berry. "It was a very encouraging game tonight for our team."

Brian Mullen, parked off the right post, opened the scoring with

less than a minute left in the opening period when Dale Hawerchuk's 25-foot shot from the right boards banked into the net off his skate and the post.

Bengt Lundholm scored at 8:23 of the third period to give the Jets a 2-0 lead before Pittsburgh's Pat Boutette scored with a quick shot at 11:27 of the third period.

Dave Babych scored at 14:29 of the third period to restore Winnipeg's two-goal edge before Young, a 28-year-old rookie, rallied Pittsburgh and ended Winnipeg's four-game streak without a loss.

Said Hawerchuk, who missed on two breakaways: "They got a couple of scramble goals at the end. We should have held them. It's that simple." (UPI, AP)



The Bruins' Terry O'Reilly upends Paul Cyr of the Sabres.

## SCOREBOARD

Hockey	Basketball	Soccer	Transition
NHL Standings	NBA Standings	WORLD CUP QUALIFYING	BASEBALL
Wales Conference	Eastern Conference	European Group Two	American League
Pittsburgh 9 3 2 0 38	Philadelphia 5 3 1 1 33	Sweden 4 2 0 2 7 4 4	DETROIT — American League
Philadelphia 7 4 1 0 39	Washington 5 3 1 1 33	Czechoslovakia 2 2 1 1 3 2	DETROIT — American League
N.Y. Islanders 5 5 4 1 39	New York 4 4 0 4 28	West Germany 1 1 0 2 2 2	DETROIT — American League
N.Y. Rangers 5 5 4 1 39	New York 4 4 0 4 28	Hungary 2 2 0 2 2 2	DETROIT — American League
Pittsburgh 6 7 1 1 44	New York 4 4 0 4 28	Poland 1 1 0 2 2 2	DETROIT — American League
New Jersey 3 2 5 5 44	New York 4 4 0 4 28	Finland 2 2 0 2 2 2	DETROIT — American League
Adams Division	Central Division	European Group Three	National League
Montreal 10 3 2 2 57	Chicago 7 2 2 2 38	Finland 2 2 0 2 2 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Buffalo 8 4 1 1 39	Philadelphia 5 3 1 1 33	Sweden 4 2 0 2 7 4 4	National League
Quebec 7 4 1 1 39	Washington 5 3 1 1 33	Czechoslovakia 2 2 1 1 3 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Hartford 7 4 1 1 39	New York 4 4 0 4 28	West Germany 1 1 0 2 2 2	National League
Quebec 7 4 1 1 39	New York 4 4 0 4 28	Hungary 2 2 0 2 2 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Campbell Conference	Western Conference	European Group Four	National League
Calgary 4 5 1 1 32	Houston 8 2 2 2 38	Finland 2 2 0 2 2 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Edmonton 4 5 1 1 32	San Antonio 4 4 0 4 28	Sweden 4 2 0 2 7 4 4	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Los Angeles 7 4 1 1 39	Phoenix 5 3 1 1 33	Czechoslovakia 2 2 1 1 3 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
San Jose 7 4 1 1 39	Portland 5 3 1 1 33	West Germany 1 1 0 2 2 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Vancouver 7 4 1 1 39	L.A. Clippers 5 3 1 1 33	Hungary 2 2 0 2 2 2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Calgary 4-1; Toronto 1-0; Detroit 1-0	Phoenix 3-2; Portland 1-0	Finland 2-0; Sweden 4-2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
Los Angeles 4-2; San Jose 1-0	San Antonio 4-0; Houston 2-0	Czechoslovakia 2-1; West Germany 1-0	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
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San Jose 4-2; Vancouver 1-0	Phoenix 3-2; Portland 1-0	Hungary 2-0; Sweden 4-2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
San Jose 4-2; Vancouver 1-0	San Antonio 4-0; Houston 2-0	Czechoslovakia 2-1; West Germany 1-0	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
San Jose 4-2; Vancouver 1-0	Phoenix 3-2; Portland 1-0	Hungary 2-0; Sweden 4-2	Montreal — Stated Bud Rogers to a two-year contract as manager
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